THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,116—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890.

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Rs 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th May.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	3029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell....	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne.....	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber ...	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell...	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	42 5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
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Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th May 1890.

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis.	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer *a*Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,300	350	15th May.

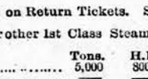
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Wallnschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA	3541 J. Laird	13th May.
M NUBIA	3551 J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort or First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

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CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

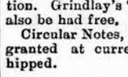
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
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Fare Rs. 300.
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Universal alterable from Floating to Needle Compass .....Rs. 14-0 to	23	0

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FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 16 per case of 4 dozen pints.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
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TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

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Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN LD.,

BEG most respectfully to invite an EARLY inspection of their

SPECIALITIES.
GREAT NOVELTIES FOR BALL AND EVENING WEAR, LACE COSTUMES, EMBROIDERED ROBES, LACES,
In great variety and at moderate prices.
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HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY. } SHOW ROOMS { EAST STREET, POONA.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK.

DURING ALTERATIONS, the RINK will be open from 9 to 6 for practice only Admission 8 annas. Skates free.

ANOTHER LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, 8-30 to 11 only.

LADIES free by Tickets only.

General Skating 8-30 to 10-30.

At 10-45

The "Phantasmoscope will be exhibited with its full series of illustrations."

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE S. S. GODAVARI, will leave the Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 8-45 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise, round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets ONE RUPEE from

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW.

WANTED.

A BERTHING MASTER for Wet Docks of the Bombay Port Trust. Salary Rupees 150, rising by annual increment of Rupees 10 to Rupees 180 with free quarters or Rupees 20 instead. Apply in writing and personally to the SENIOR DOCK MASTER, Victoria Docks, before 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Capt., I.M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 3rd May, 1890.

"BANNS."

NOTICE is hereby given, that HENRY ROGERS, M.R.C.V.S., of Bombay, son of the late HENRY ROGERS and the late DINAH ELENAOR NEE LAWS his wife, of Bombay, and MARIA HAUG, of Stuttgart, daughter of the late HERMANN HAUG, Barrister-at-Law, and the late MARIE NEE FIRTH his wife, of Stuttgart, are about to contract a marriage.

The Banns have to be published in Stuttgart and Bombay.

DER STANDESBEAMTE,
WAGENMANN.

Stuttgart, 18th April, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

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F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom il particulars may be obtained.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
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Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including Privestage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dores Street, Whitefriars London.

T[illegible]
She[illegible]

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India c[illegible]oid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10
IRISH TERRIERS	£10
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10

Apply

MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper

ORIENTAL GOVERNMEMT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 19th prox., at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share, free of income-tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1889, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after SATURDAY, the 10th May next, to Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each) ..	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps,	(20 c. p.) ...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps	of 20 c. p. ...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,
PROPRIETORS,
SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS
KANGRA VALLEY.
AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SALE OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.....	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood.....	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons.....	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy.....	,,	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Whose er from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of [illegible]racy and [illegible]ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to push their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS or KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£983,156
1886	£955,030

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives reside either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,605

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name

Address

Occupation

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£333,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 1
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	,, 4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

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Post Free.

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Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietors" of the

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India. ity of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	45	870
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	546
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	615
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	15	450
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Framjee Petit.	2,100	500	all	15	505
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	775
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	750
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	15	500
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil.	350
James Greaves.	600	1,000	1,000	50	925
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	50	500	Nil.	350
Jewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	149
Madras United.	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	600
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no.n
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
People of India.	5,725	625	625	10	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
	748	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soondercdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	765
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
Badhamji Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	6
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	830
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	10
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	360
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	7
Nagpur HotelCo	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	370
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	10
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	8
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,375
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co Bhownuggur City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	80 / 230

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbarji	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	417
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	2,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	92½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt & per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 13	...	at 5 p.c	42

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Secundra arrived yesterday from Marmagoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Avoca sailed yesterday for Zanzibar.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Seewa Keshew, a shopkeeper at Frere Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 75, from his shop on Sunday last.

MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.—The firm of Southwell and Austin (Limited), Ladies' Outfitters, have received the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Harris, C. I.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Dr. L. D'Almeida, residing at Mazagon, reports that his hamal, named Rowjee, absconded on Sunday last, after collecting bills to the amount of Rs. 60.

TIGER SHOOTING.—We are glad to learn that on the 1st instant Major MacPherson, our District Superintendent of Police, shot a full-grown tiger in the jungles around the village of Wandora in the Khed talnka of this district.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SALAMBO CASE.—A Hyderabad paper hears that Mr. Ali Abdoola will figure as the principal witness on behalf of the W. I. T. C. Stewards in the case of Donald Greenhalgh, which will be heard before the Bombay High Court after the vacation.

THEFT AT LOHAR STREET.—Bomonjee Rustomjee, residing in a house at Lohar Street, reports that during his absence on Saturday night last, his house was broken into, and property consisting of gold and silk lace, of the value of Rs. 132, was stolen from an open cupboard in the premises.

A BREACH OF POLICE DISCIPLINE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a policeman named Ramchunder Narayen, attached to the D. Division of the Bombay Police, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with neglect of duty, in leaving Bombay without permission from the Commissioner of Police. The accused was convicted, and fined Rs. 5.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—The sixth public lecture of the season 1889-90 is to be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to-day, at 6 p.m., by Mr. Pallonjee Burjorjee Desai, sub-editor, *Rast Goftar*, and editor, *Nur-e-Elam*, on "The Parsees, their place in Ancient History." The public and especially Parsee ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

FIRE AT COLABA.—Yesterday, at about 9 a.m., some stored loose cotton on the first-floor of the Scott Cotton Press at Colaba, was discovered to be on fire. The fire-engine of the Gun Carriage Factory, which is close by, was promptly on the spot and immediately began playing on the flames. Shortly after the Fort fire-engine arrived, and in about half an hour the flames were completely extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 p.m.

March.....Sardanopalus.....E. Bressaut.
Overture.....Caliph of Bagdad .....Boieldien.
Operatic Selection..Patience .....A. Sullivan.
Valse .....La Berceuse .....Waldteufel.
Cavatina .....The Rose of Blooming.Sphore.
Galop .....Vivat .....Zeroff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. KARANI'S BOOK OF NATIVE MUSIC.—Mr. Jehangir Bejonjee Karani, the Parsee bookseller and publisher, has placed all lovers of native music under obligation to him by providing, at a small cost, a volume of select native songs of over 500 pages. The index to the songs covers no fewer than fifty-eight pages and testifies to the excellent selection which the editor has made. The book has other recommendations. The songs are not given promiscously as in most publications of this kind, but are arranged on a scientific basis according to the "raags" and "ragnis" in which they are sung by competent professors of the art. The songs have been selected from the compositions of old and famous song-makers, and form a very valuable collection.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable McCormack brought up on remand and charged Fakeerjee Jamsetjee, a hack victoria-driver and Misser Jeewa, a Marwaree, before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with stealing twenty brass axletree arm caps, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Megji Jeevajee, Hormusjee Manockjee, and Velljee Ramsing, hack victoria-drivers, and the latter with dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, knowing it to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., the accused was observed by Megjee Jewajee, the first complainant, taking one of the brass axletree arm caps off his victoria, while it was standing at the Grant Road Public Conveyance Stand, and handed him over to the police. Upon further enquiries it was discovered that the accused within the last three or four months had stolen nineteen other brass axletree arm caps from hack victorias, while they were standing in different stables at Khetwady section, and had sold the same to the Marwaree Misser Jeeva, in whose possession they were found. The two accused were convicted. Fakeerjee Jamsetjee was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Misser Jeeva was fined Rs. 20.

ANOTHER COWARDLY ASSAULT ON EUROPEANS.—We would like to bring to the notice of the public the high-handed conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Etulwar ree, near the toll-bar on the Kurrukwasla Road, on Friday night. These heroes, numbering about fifty or more, brutally assaulted three young Europeans on a trip to Singurh, because, forsooth, a servant who was far in the rear with the provision-cart, chose to pluck up a couple of sugar-canes from a field by the road-side, and that, too, without the knowledge of his masters. The young gentlemen, on hearing that their servant was being dragged off to the village, (which is about seventy yards from the road), came running back, and offered to compensate the villagers for the damage, at the same time expressing their regret at the occurrence. But the villagers treated the offer with scorn, and commenced hustling them about, and eventually mobbed them with heavy *lathees* and stones. All three young men have received wounds and severe contusions, and it is a miracle that they escaped with their lives. The public may remember that two unoffending soldiers were almost beaten to death a few years back at about the same spot; and a camel-driver was killed and thrown into the canal, for breaking a few green mangoes. We would like to know whether this state of affairs is to be allowed to continue unpunished. It is said that the patel of the village did not interfere until all was over. Whatever may have been the grievance of the villagers, their proper course was to have referred the matter to the police, and not to have taken the law into their own hands. Five of the culprits have been arrested, and a charge has been preferred against them.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIGNATION MEETING.—A public meeting of the Portuguese community was held on Saturday evening at the *Instituto Luso-Indiano* to express feelings of indignation at the attempt of the Goa Government to suppress the liberty of the people in the late general election at Salsette. Dr. J. A. da Gama having been called to take the chair and Mr. P. A. Fialho to act as secretary, the president opened the proceedings with a few remarks on the arbitrary proceedings of the Government and lamented the necessity of assembling that evening to protest most solemnly against acts of violence which had disgraced the late election at Salsette. He was followed by Dr. Fylinto R. DeSouza who concisely reviewed the electoral history of Goa, bringing forward several acts of Government despotism by which the free vote guaranteed by the Constitution had been made a mockery of. The most important speech was that of Dr. A. G. Viegas, who said that the love he bore to the Portuguese nation from his youth had been rudely disturbed by the arbitrary proceedings of the Goa Government in the late general elections. Resolutions were passed appointing a committee to address a memorial to his Majesty the King, petitioning that political slavery, under which the people groaned owing to the oppressive and illegal acts of Government officials—acts which were unhappily condemned by the Lisbon Ministries—might be removed, and that electoral freedom may be restored to the people. It was also resolved that a copy of the proceedings should be sent to the Portuguese Cabinet, Goa Government, and the press. The meeting was largely attended and was enthusiastic throughout, the speakers being loudly cheered. At the conclusion of the proceedings, *vivas* were raised for the popular candidate, Mr. C. Pinto, for the province of Salsette, and for the Constitution.

ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK.

YESTERDAY at the invitation of Messrs. Sardar Becherdas, Doulatram Kirparam, and Motibhai Ruganathji, three of the leading men of Nadiad, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was called in the Kirparam Library Hall, to vote an address of congratulation to the Honourable Mr. Javerilal, who is a resident of Nadiad, on his elevation to a seat in the Legislative Council. Amongst those present were Sardar Bahadur Becherdas, Rao Bahadur Motibhai, Rao Saheb Madhavlal and several leading inhabitants. Mr. Bechardas presided on the occasion. The address, which is as follows was read by Mr. Motibhai Pandya :—

To the Honourable Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Member of Council, Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University of Bombay, &c., &c., &c.

Honourable Sir,—It is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we, your fellow-townsmen of Nadiad, congratulate you on your elevation to a seat in the Legislative Council of this Presidency by the noble Lord who ruled over us during the past five years, and to whom we cannot be sufficiently thankful, among other benefits, for doing this town the honour of selecting its two sons successively to re-present the province of Gujerat in that great Council. Honourable Sir, Nadiad has every reason to be proud of the high honour which has been conferred on you, and which you have so richly deserved by your education and attainments, your useful public career and your persistent and fearless advocacy of the cause of the Indian ryot. From early life you showed signs of what you would be at a mature age. At a time when Nadiad was but little known and was far away from all communications with the civilized world, you proceeded to Bombay under great difficulties, and at great risk, for a higher education than your native town could afford. Your career in the Elphinstone Institution was so bright that Mr. Howard, the then Director of Public Instruction, selected you as one of the first Dakshina Fellows appointed by him. Since entering life your public career has been as varied as it has been useful and distinguished, you have taken no mean part in literature and we need only refer here to your English-Gujerati Dictionary, which was the first of its kind, to your excellent translations of Sakuntala and Manava Dharma Shastra, to your life of that illustrious statesman Gowrishankar Oza of Bhownugger, which shows your deep insight into Native State politics, and to your learned account of the work of the great Pundit Bhagwanlal Indraji, which is replete with information relating to Indian Archæology, and which shows your great interest in that branch of learning as honorary secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The part which you have taken in politics is of a more conspicuous character. As chairman of the Bombay Presidency Association, and in various other capacities you have taken a leading part in many of the political movements in Bombay, calculated to raise the position of the Indian nation. Your long and distinguished services on the Bombay Municipal Corporation eminently fitted you to advance the cause of local self-government in this province, as is evidenced by the important Note which you drew up as President of the Central Committee for promoting local self-government in Gujerat. But the great work which entitles you to the respect and everlasting gratitude of your countrymen is your staunch and independent advocacy of the cause of the poor ryot of this presidency. Your review of Mr. Peddar's celebrated report on the agricultural condition of Kaira, your persistent efforts to secure the agriculturist against an enhancement of land revenue at revision settlements for the improvements made by him in the land at his own cost, and your contributions relating to the objectionable and impracticable character of the proposed taxation of subsoil water, are instances in point. We consider the amendment of Secs. 106-107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code as a crowning incident in your career, and attribute it no less to your untiring zeal and perseverance than to the noble-minded liberality of the Government of Lord Reay who has since recognised your worth and appreciated your services by conferring on you the Shrievalty of Bombay, and shortly after by raising you to a seat in the Legislative Council. Thus while your public and literary services entitle you to our admiration and regard, your piety, your simplicity of life, your enterprise and self-sacrifice, your independence of character, and above all, your sincerity and habit of acting up to your convictions will, we feel sure, serve as an example to the rising generation. Looking to the past we are confident that in the new and useful sphere, which has now been opened to you, you will be able to render still greater services to your country by advancing still further, when occasion offers, the cause of local self-government, of higher education, of agriculture, &c., and by taking up questions which are yet unsettled. We particularly mention here a permanent settlement of the land revenue, a measure for the prevention of the waste of public charitable property, and the utilization by the official authorities of the old system of village sanitation which was less expensive and more practicable. Praying, in conclusion, for your long life and health, &c.

The Honourable Mr. Javerilal, in replying, thanked the meeting for their address and for the kind expressions contained in it. He set a very high value upon the address, coming as it did, from the people of his own native town. Though he had spent the greater portion of his life in Bombay, he had not lost touch with Gujerat and important questions which affected it. All throughout his public career in Bombay, he had simply tried to do his duty and nothing could be more gratifying to him than to know that his humble work had met with the approbation of his own towns-people. Referring to some of the unsettled questions at the end of the address, Mr. Javerilal said that he was convinced of the urgent need of some legislative action to provide for the control and due administration of charitable and religious trust properties and bequests by those who had the management of them. He knew of instances where such properties had been grossly mismanaged or misappropriated or where the intentions of the donors of the endowments had been seriously departed from. He could also say that Government were not unaware of this. He knew of a Draft Bill dealing with this matter prepared by the Bombay Government and circulated for the opinions of those best qualified to give them. What became of these opinions he could not say. That the question as to how far and in what form Government should exercise its control over the administration was a difficult one to deal with, must be admitted, touching as it did the religious feelings of the people. But the need of taking some action in the matter was evident. As to the chances of a permanent settlement being introduced into the Presidency he would tell the meeting that if by permanent settlement they understood the Cornwallis Settlement as it obtained in Bengal, there was not in his opinion the remotest hance of such a droposal finding favor with the authorities of this presidency. What was possible, he did not say probable, was longer leases than thirty years and enhancements of the Government demands under very special circumstances

At the end of the reply, Mr. J. G. Shastri explained in Gujerati the substance of the honourable gentleman's reply, for the benefit of those who did not know English. The president then wrapped the address in a piece of rich kinkhob and presented it to Mr. Javerilal. The meeting dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the president amidst loud cheers for the honourable member.

In the evening a splendid entertainment was given by R S. Dowlatram Kirparam Pandya, at his house in Nagarwada, in honour of the hon. gentleman, which was well attended.

COMPTOIR NATIONALE D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CAPITAL £3,200,000.

Balance Sheet on 31st March, 1890.

ASSETS.

—	31st March 1890.	31st Dec. 1889.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£
Cash	675,581	742,928	67,347	...
Bills Discounted	5,576,316	3,906,823	..	1,669,493
Loans and advances	2,606,145	2,344,149	..	261,996
Agencies	1,011,557	635,254	..	376,303
Premises	290,000	290,000	...	..
	£10,159,599	7,919,154	...	..

LIABILITIES.

	£	£	£	£
Paid up Capital	1,600,000	800,000	..	800,000
Reserve	96,867	..	..	96,867
Current Accounts	6,936,159	5,621,404	...	1,314,755
Sundry Accounts	.....	30,165	...	..
Acceptances	1,246,573	696,948	...	549,625
Premises	280,000	280,000	..	..
Received on account of 2nd issue of capital.	.....	490,637	...	...
	£10,159,599	7,919,154	..	...

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the 64th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, 15th ult., the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1889, were reported:—3048 new proposals for Life Assurance were received during the year for £1,641,164; 2671 policies were issued, assuring £1,379,002; the total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1889, amounted to £21,088,446.

The claims by death or matured endowments, which arose during the year, amounted, including bonus additions, to £455,777; the annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1889, to £974,948; the accumulated funds at same date amounted to £7,343,956; being an increase during the year of £353,643.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 26th April was 270 against 345 and 323 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 38. There were 18 deaths from cholera against 27 and 24 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 32. There were 36 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 33 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 92 and 17, respectively, against 123 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·5 per mille per annum against 25·7, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the suburbs, there were 173 deaths registered during the week under report, of which 27 were from cholera, 12 from small-pox, 55 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints, 10 from tetanus, and 51 from all other causes.

MURDER OF FOUR PERSONS IN TALLYGUNGE.—Seven Hindus, including a priest, were charged before Mr. K. N. Roy, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, on Wednesday last, with the murder of a man, named Jadub Nakodah, his wife, and two of their children. There was a standing quarrel between the parties because of a marriage engagement having been broken off. But what immediately led to the murder was that Jadub's son, Narain, picked up a Rs. 20 note while walking along the road, and refused to share it. A violent quarrel ensued, and several days afterwards the prisoners, according to a statement made by one of them, went to Jadub's house at night when the family were all asleep, and beat Narain to make him share the money with them. Narain then called to his mother to give up the money, but on her also refusing she was struck several blows with a dao and killed. Her husband, hearing the screams of his children, ran to their rescue, when he was also attacked and killed. His two youngest children, aged about three and five years while trying to effect their escape, were next seized. One of the defendants, with a single stroke of his dao, severed the head from the body of the younger child, while the elder one was terribly cut from the shoulder downwards. Narain and another brother, aged 16 and 11, escaped in the confusion, but not without receiving some severe cuts about their bodies for which they are now in hospital. The case stands adjourned.—*Englishman.*

CANON WILBERFORCE ON INDIA.

SPEAKING at Southampton on the 16th ult., the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, who had just returned from India, addressing a meeting called to bid him welcome, said:—"India" is a mere geographical expression, and when we talk about that vast peninsula, with its hundred different nationalities and languages—putting aside the various *patois* there are beneath them—it is impossible to take it all in in one grasp. But of what I have learned in India there is one thing I hope I shall never forget. I have been told by certain people that our rule in India is stamping down the poor people, crushing them with taxation, and so on. I have learned the true state. My information is not from one side only, but from mingling with all classes of people, that the rule of the British in India is most beneficent and most benevolent. (Applause.) I have learned to see the truth of what was told me in every direction, that India could not do without England. You have only to travel in India, and keep your eyes and ears open, to see that British rule in India is just as was described by an able politician—"a thin film of oil upon the surface of troubled waters that prevents the waves from breaking while it allows them to swell." I do not say it is perfect. I can see at least half-a-dozen points in which reform is required, and reform immediately, if we are to increase our power in India; but, take it as a whole, the rule of the British in India is most beneficent. I would just say this one thing. I have been so deeply interested in the study of eastern religions, and nothing is more intensely suggestive than to discover the essential unity underlying all genuine aspirations after God. I have found the truth of a saying of Professor Max-Muller—I suppose one of the greatest living authorities—in an article I read last year in one of the leading magazines:—"If I am asked what I consider to be the most interesting discovery of modern times with regard to the ancient history of mankind, I should unhesitatingly say it was contained in the following short proposition. It is that the ancient Aryan Dyaush-Pitar equals the Greek Zeus Pater, the Latin Jupiter, the old Norse Thor. And what is the power of this equation? Just this. It not only proves that our own ancestors and the ancestors of Homer and Cicero spoke the same language as the ancestors of the Indian people—a proposition now so well known as to excite no astonishment—but it also proves that in days gone by they worshipped the same Supreme Being, and under the same name—Heaven Father." Thus, when the representative of popular Hinduism cries "Ram, Ram"; when the Buddhist wishpers the sacred monosyllable "Om"; when the Vedautist Hindu repeats his beautiful credo from the Bhagavad-Gyta "Ekam Evadvityam"—"there is one and no second"; when the Musaulman cries "Allah"; they are essentially expressing the same truth as the great Teacher of Nazareth, when He laid the foundation-stone of his new religion by repeating the Chemar of the Hebrews: "Hear, oh Israel, the Lord thy God is one Lord." I venture to say this. People talk about the conquest of India. The Conquest of India is yet to come. It will come. This has led me to have an intense love and hope for that—I will not yet call it a nation, but I see as I look upon India.

"The rudiments of empire here
Are plastic yet, and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is moving into form."

I do just want to say just one single word. There are terrible blots in India; places in India to witness the work of darkness in which is to have your soul set on fire. The two deepest blots in India are opium and drink, and I say we are verily guilty concerning our brethren in this matter. It is not possible for me to speak to-night about the great opium curse. I have no time to deal with Calcutta, but only thank God to see the enthusiasm in Calcutta. The largest building in all Calcutta was filled to the end with men. They were standing on the stairs. Masses of men, with handsome brown faces and speaking eyes looking up into mine, and everyone understanding English though they cannot speak it, and there hanging upon me. At the end of the meeting several hundred pledges were taken; after I was put to bed they went on signing, and then they passed a resolution pleading with Government to give them the power of protecting themselves, for some form of local-option whereby licences should be in the hands of the municipality. I have done now. If you want to help India you need not go to India to do it. You can do it in England. If you want to help India begin here, voters of England, by spreading and intensifying temperance reform in England. Work for eternity and souls. Let the beating and throbbing of the English heart send its circulation to the minutest capillary out there beyond Cashmere—believing in the solidarity of the race. (Applause.) Once more let me say how deeply I thank you for your welcome home to-night. I shall never forget it. I shall keep the book with me. The book is a work of art. I don't know that I should be out of place in complimenting Mr. Leach for the beautiful work of his pen. If he had lived in days gone by he would have been one of the men employed to illuminate the capital letters in the missals. I do want to congratulate him publicly on the very beautiful work he has executed. I thank you all. You, Sir, I can hardly thank, because you spoke words I did not deserve, though they came out of your kind heart. I thank you most earnestly and heartily for your welcome home to-night. (Loud applause.)

POCKET PICKING AT THE NORTHBROOK GARDENS.—Inspector George charged Siddoo Cassum, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 5-4, from the pocket of Mahomed Dossa, on Saturday afternoon last, at the Northbrook Gardens. It appeared the complainant was standing amongst a crowd of people, assembled at the Northbrook Gardens, on Saturday afternoon last, looking on at a street fight, when the accused was observed removing the purse from the pocket of the complainant, and was making off with it, when he was arrested with the purse in his possession, and handed over to the police. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain J. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo, Mr. Novarro as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Avoca, 904 tons, Captain E. Detlefsen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. R. Bass, Mr. R. D. Noronha, Mr. Jeffer-bhoy Tharia Topen and two friends, Mr. H. Goolam Hoosein and friend, Mr. V. Nuzerally and friend, Mr. R. Hemany, Mr. H. H. Wadia, and 127 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Teheran		.....	A	P & O S N Co.
,, C. Drummond	1934	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	R. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Donar	1041	Kuhn	C	Glade & Co.
,, Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
,, Harewood	1464	Thompson	F	Volkart Brothers
,, John Bright	1739	Walker	H	The Bombay Co.
,, Rydal Hall	2139	Jenkins	K	E Bates & Co
,, Rotherfield	1843	McFer	L	Mackintosh & Co.
,, Emir	2600	Robson	M	K. Nixon & Co
,, C. Branch	1615	Retson	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Moonstone	1360	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1271	Sibilet	Q	M. Maritimes.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Poonani .... Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

				No.	
S.S.	Methley Hall	2186	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
,,	Arabia	2313	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
,,	R. Rubattino	2044	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni.
,,	Besagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni.
,,	Peninsular	2700	Wyate	5	P & O S N Co.
,,	Malwa	1634	Nantes	7	P & O S N Co
,,	Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
,,	Pemba	987	Gimblet	9	R. I. S. N. Co.
,,	Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	10	Glade & Co.
,,	Ursa	1796	Phippen	12	C. Edulji.
,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED, —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplemaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Sedows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wathar to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wathar to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to 200 per month. Apply to GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. G. Yardley's household furniture, piano, &c., at Colaba Causeway on Wednesday, 7th May. Property on view.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIONS, with Harmonish Clock-work and Dampers, with 8 bells, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINE rich-toned nickel hoop Banjos! Latest models. From Rs. 30 each. Finest American Banjo Strings procurable, tested and guaranteed to wear well. Price Lists and Illustrations to be had at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

INSTEAD of leading a miserable life, a Dyspeptic should at once resort to MOTIVALA'S DINNER PILLS which by promoting digestion and improving the tone of the stomach, cure Headaches, Giddiness, Biliousness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Pains in the back. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per phial 6 annas.

DON'T lose time to make a selection in our new Stock of Fancy SILK UMBRELLAS, for Ladies and Gents. Every one pleased with our prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Light Victoria, two years in use, Apron and Rain Covers, also Waler Mare, rising nine, believed sound, quiet, no vice, English Harness. Turnout Rs. 650. Apply 144, care of this paper.

PANCH GANI.—TO LET, a small HOUSE, furnished. Rent moderate. Address L. C. OWNER, Post Office, Panchgani.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, "SANGAM COTTAGE," containing 2 bed-rooms, bath and dressing rooms attached, completely re-furnished. Large compound and stabling. Water-pipe throughout. Apply C. R. MODY, Yellow Rose Cottage, Poona.

CLERK WANTED, must write well and quickly, and have had previous office employment. Parsee preferred. Commencing salary Rupees 50 per month. Apply in writing to the BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.

REQUIRED a MESSMAN for Officers' Mess, 1st Worcester Regiment. Average Dining Members 29. Apply stating terms to MESS PRESIDENT, Worcester Regiment, Poona.

WANTED, a NURSERY GOVERNESS for two little girls; French, or German, or good English required, with Elementary Music. Apply to Mrs. J. L. JOHNSTON, Dharwar.

WANTED by a Gentleman and Wife (English) without children, small unfurnished BUNGALOW, or part of a Bungalow, in good locality. Address stating rent and full particulars to No. 201, care of this paper.

LOST.—On the 20th April, a PROMISSORY NOTE for Rs. 1046-14-0, signed by Messrs. MACONOCHIE, BUDHRDAS and Co., in favour of Rustomjee Pestonjee Dalal. A HANDSOME REWARD will be given to whoever brings the same to Dhobi Talao.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET.—From 1st July, an Upper-storied Bungalow, in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished. Rs. 250. Apply to "X. W.," care of this paper.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, Commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. Economical management facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—Pair of well-matched Grey Arab GALLOWAYS and 1 Bay Arab HORSE, 14-2, good for saddle and harness. Apply to F. Y. SMITH, 79, Medows Street, Bombay.

CRICKET BATS.—Cook's Magic, Rs. 12; Dark's Cork Handle, Rs. 12; Star, Rs. 11; Lilywhite's Spring, Rs. 14-8; Jeffries' Spring, Rs. 13; Ayre's Rs. 8-4; Cobbett's, Rs. 10; Duke's, Rs. 8-4; Page's, Rs. 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 43, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Deoli, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was protected by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. They may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc, apply "P.," care of this office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

ESPLANADE ROAD.

(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BEADS, PICTURES, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JONSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction at Bhosarco Moholla, near Crawford Market, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Sora Abdoolhoosein Sulemanji traded as bead merchant, an insolvent, consisting of a quantity of cornelietta seed and pound beads (in bundles and bunches) glass beads, China false pearls, tube beads, and old and loose cornelietta and beads, weighing scales and weights.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

A very large quantity of Army clothings, canvas, log lines, ships carpets, office furniture, treasuries, beam scales &c., &c.

Under instructions from C.A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 83 and 89 of 1889, Sulemian Lucka vs. Vulibnoy Khanbhoy and others; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., in the Godowns, in the Military store lane, Fort; (near the Shipping Office), the same comprising a very large quantity of cotton and woollen socks and stockings of sizes, coats, jackets, bananas, shirts, shifts, gowns, petty-coats, pantaloons, belly bands, puttees, table cloths, handkerchiefs, towels, chaddors, broad cloth, serge, dungery, long cloth, green rap cloth, log lines, woollen thread, tapes, spun yarn, bed and pillow cases, caps followers' belts, slippers, shoes, buttons, coir palms, curry combs, brass scales, copper scales, sets of weights, plate powders, brass eyelets, steel yards, gunge glasses, patent harpoon ship logs, ship pumps, medicine trays, galvanized boat rowlocks, thimbles, hooks, copper nails, copper washers, cotton wicks, glue, India rubber sheet, office tables, chairs, cup-board, platform bench, iron treasury safes, and cast-iron gratings, mattresses, pillows, new double gunny (khari pat), cotton carpets, old gunny, canvas, wooden horses, &c., will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Premjee Tricumdass.....Defendant.

Suit No. 268 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Premjee Tricumdass.....Defendants.

SALES of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Waikeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, advertised to be sold under the directions of Waghjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed Suits on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th May, 1890, have been postponed until further notice.

SALE OF LOOSE BUILDING MATERIALS NEAR THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manockjee Eduljee Tadiwalla, Contractor, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., near the Grant Road Station, loose building materials, consisting of pieces of scantlings, rafters, earth in pipes, scaffolding, staircase, pieces of timber, chunam, mortar, ghance, water casks, wooden gamels pieces of wood, pieces of bricks, joists, stone slabs, lots of rubble stone, rubbish, carpenters' tools, large lot of bricks, Mangalore tiles, window shutters, bamboos, teak door frames, teak ladders, &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 81 of 1889.

Jan Mahomed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rahimtoola Khulakdina.....Defendant.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, the undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. submit for sale at their sale rooms, the following landed property, viz:—A piece of land situate at Dharavi, together with the building standing thereon, used as a hide-press, belonging to the family firm of Kaulabai Damani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned. Any person who may desire to inspect the premises before the day of sale, will be allowed such inspection on applying to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 84 of 1889.

Jan Mahamed Khulakdina.....Plaintiff

vs.

Rahimtoola Khulakdina and others...Defendants.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES WITH GINNING FACTORY AND A CHAWL AT ANJAR IN CUTCH.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows street, the following immovable and movable properties, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Village of Anjar, in the dominion of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, estimated by guess to contain between 20,000 to 20,500 square yards, and enclosed by a fence and surrounded on all sides by land which is the property of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, together with a building used for the Ginning Factory and a Chawl, now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all the fixtures, commons, waters, water-courses, sewers, privileges, easements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or reputed as parcel thereof or appertaining thereto. Together also with all and singular the gins, ginning machines, steam-engines, boilers, mill-gear, and millright work, fixed and movable machinery, on or about the said premises, and hereinafter more particularly described, namely:—

20 gins

1 engine about 13 to 12 horse-power

1 boiler

1 lathe

1 hand-power press for pressing docras and scales and weights, office furniture, trade fixtures, utensils, stores, fuel, &c., which may be on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

No commercial or financial news is to hand by wire through Reuter beyond that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 6,94,704
" " Branches	Dec.	" 6,91,108
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 18,25,219
Government Securities	Inc.	" 7,10,949
Loans	Dec.	" 15,51,666
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 5,64,194
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,06,964
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	" 20,16,954

The further reduction of two per cent. in the Presidency Banks rates last Thursday showed that the feeling of greater ease which had become apparent during the previous week continued; and the Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, disclosing an increase in the Cash Balance of over 20 lakhs, confirms the signs of a return to a more nominal condition of the Money Market visible in other directions. It will be seen from the above figures that there had been some increase in the item of Bills Discounted during the week; but, on the other hand, Private Deposits had swelled considerably, while Loans had fallen off materially, the net diminution in trade requirements being represented by over 28 lakhs, which would have been about the increase shown in the Cash Balance, but for the addition to Government Securities, an increase in Public Deposits at the head office having been about counterbalanced by a falling off at the branches.

COTTON.—The tone of this market to-day has been rather quiet than dull; but there has been no accession of business, the total purchases reported not summing up more than 1,000 bales. Of these about a third were of Barsi, at Rs. 220-22, the rest being made up of Bengals, at Rs. 187-9; Veraval, at Rs. 175-6; Cutchee, at Rs. 210; and Compta, at Rs. 187-92 per candy. Saturday's quotations are repeated for all descriptions.

WHEAT has been firm in tone, and prices have partially advanced one anna per cwt. At the same time there has not been much improvement in the demand for export, and only a moderate business has transpired. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-7-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 " "	" 4-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-5-6 to Rs. 4-6-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-1-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-4-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-6	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market with prices generally unaltered; but Linseed has advanced one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-7-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,016 bales.
Wheat	36,452 cwts.
Linseed	15,580 "
Rapeseed	4,492 "
Gingelly	1,981 "
Poppyseed	6,968 "
Groundnuts	1,212 "
Castorseed	4,423 "

FREIGHTS are weak. Room has been offering to Marseilles by P. and O. steamer for Seeds and Wheat, immediate shipment at 17s. 6d., old scale. Business has been done for Antwerp, immediate shipment, for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton, at 18s. 9d. per ton; for Havre, Seeds and Wheat only, at the same rate; for Genoa, Seeds and Wheat at 17s. 6d.; and for Liverpool, Wheat only, at 18s. 3d. per ton. The Romola (s) has been fixed for Hamburg at 21s. 3d., for late May loading, and Cotton-room in her has been relet at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady but with business extremely dull, scarcely any Merchants' Bills having come out. One transaction in three months' sight Credits transpired for June delivery at 1s. 5⅞d.; but nothing better than the current rate could be had for this month. Forward remittance has been offered at 1s. 5 11-16d. Telegraphic, for transfer any time, but without finding buyers. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d. to 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 15-16d	"
Francs do.	1·88½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued its strong upward course to-day, the cash price of Fours advancing rapidly to 103 and closing 1-16 higher; while for this month's settlement as high as 103 5-16 has been done. For 4½ per cents. 105 is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough and New Great Eastern Cotton Mill shares; and of Rs. 7½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 5.—With one or two local exceptions, pressure has increased everywhere, with distribution not materially changed. It has been low over the Gangetic plain, West Bengal, and east of the Central Provinces; but it has been high in the west coast. Winds remain north-westerly over the greater part of India; southerly over the Bay and lower Bengal; easterly in north Bengal and Behar. Temperature has generally risen, and the mean has been above the normal in all provinces, the highest maximum being 113° in Nagpur. Scattered showers have fallen in lower Burmah and south of the Peninsula. Weather fine and very hot in all parts of the country.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted by the Galveston route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	2	9	...	25
Suez	5	2	10	...	52

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	24	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	59	...	3

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 4.

10 p.m. ... 80·5

MONDAY, MAY 5.

6 a.m. ... 79·3

10 a.m. ... 84·5

2 p.m. ... 86·8

4 p.m. ... 87·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROADWAY—April 25, at Oak Bush, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr A Broadway, of a daughter.

YOUNG—April 24, at Narsapur, Godavari District, Madras Presidency, the wife of Barclay Hughes Young, Executive Engineer, D P W, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TILDEN—April 30, at Calcutta, Amelia Jane, relict of the late William Tilden, of Boston, U S A, aged 73 years

WILSON—April 30, at Baumanoir, Yercaud, Shevaroys, Francesca Henrietta, the dearly loved wife of Major-General Charles H Wilson, of Tuttapullum, Nilgiris, late Judge Advocate General, Madras Army, and youngest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Kt, C B, D C L, LL D, &c, &c.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1890.

THERE is not much in Sir William Hunter's contribution to the *Times* upon Indian Legislative Council reform which might not as well have been set forth in a leading article of ordinary dimensions as in the three columns which he has more than filled. To us in India the most noteworthy thing about it is that it restates the criticisms upon the "new departure" of the Congress which appeared in these columns during the sitting of that body in Bombay. Sir William Hunter is a cordial, if a candid, friend of latter-day political movements in India. It is not long since he contributed to the *Times* a series of articles in which he advised the English public that this movement was one which it would be worth while to reckon with. No one who unites prudence with sympathy has taken more kindly to the Congress movement as a whole than he has. And there are not many Anglo-Indian publicists whose counsel at this juncture claims greater respect than his. It is some satisfaction to us to find that the disapproval of the newer Congress ambitions to which we gave expression some months ago is endorsed by him. The Bombay Congress, it will be remembered, struck out an entirely new line for itself when it formulated its suggestions for the constitution of the enlarged Legislative Councils. It did not ask, as careless exponents of its policy have thought it did, for universal suffrage or anything like it. But it did ask that a large popular electorate might be endowed with power indirectly to elect the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council and of the Provincial Legislative Councils. This, as Sir William Hunter observes, was taking up entirely new ground. The Congress abandoned its former policy of affirming the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Councils in merely general terms. It abandoned the scheme suggested in 1886 for the election of representatives by local boards and municipalities. In place of this the Congress produced what Sir William Hunter describes as an elaborate scheme of representation by means of popular constituencies to be created throughout India, and this he characterises as a sudden and new departure from the position to which at its four previous meetings the Congress had steadily adhered. Sir William Hunter has by no means exaggerated the suddenness with which the Congress changed its purposes in this matter. The deliberations of the Congress Committee which was charged with the formulating of a scheme, are understood to have been private. But no attempt has been made to keep secret the fact that the conversion of the delegates in committee to the principle of a popular electorate was as sudden and undeliberative a process as the election of a Pope by acclamation. It has been said that one prominent member of the Congress who had always believed that the existing local bodies would constitute the best electorate confessed that he had been converted to the other view by reading a single leading article in a not very prominent newspaper. Others seemed to have bowed the knee to some specious arguments brought here from Madras, and which may fairly be summed up in the contention that as the Government had a hand in the nomination of these bodies, they could not possibly constitute a free and independent electorate. We believe that if the whole story of these exceedingly undeliberative deliberations were told the conversion of the Congress to this latest scheme would be shown to have been brought about without serious or sufficient argument. It would seem, in a word, more like a "stampede" in an American party convention than a reasoned change of opinion.

This view of the matter is very largely warranted by the later history of the discussion. So far as we are aware no one in India has attempted since the Congress broke up to justify this sudden abandonment of its former convictions. We are not aware that the representatives of the Congress in England have attempted to do so either. They are not on that account chargeable with want of frankness. It would be bad tactics to open the campaign in England by apologising for an inconsistency of which Mr. Bannerjee's large and enthusiastic audiences are not likely to have heard, and the precise significance of which the bulk of them would not fully understand. But Sir William Hunter's letter, as the letter of a friendly on-looker, challenges some answer, and the representatives of the Congress who have to justify themselves before Parliamentary opinion can scarcely let the challenge pass. Until the explanation has come, the Congress leaders will be under the imputation of having done more to stay the course of reform than the most uncompromising enemies of the movement. They owe it to themselves that the protest made in the House of Lords on behalf of the elective principle was academic, half-hearted, and ineffectual. How could Peers like Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, and Earl Kimberley contend seriously for the elective principle when the only method in which it could safely have been applied had been altogether thrown aside by the Congress. We make no prophecy in regard to the course of the discussion in the House of Commons, but from all we hear as to the disposition of the front Opposition Bench it is exceedingly doubtful if in that quarter of the House any sympathy will be shown with the newer proposals for applying the elective principle. Apart from the intrinsic demerits of a project of popular representation in the present stage of the political development of India, there is the fact that this project comes entirely unrecommended by any competent authority, and is deprecated by every sober practical politician in India. Sir William Hunter strongly, but very properly, remarks that it cannot be reasonably supposed that Parliament and the English nation will swallow down the electoral plan suddenly put forward by the Congress in contravention of its previous more moderate scheme. On this point Sir William Hunter has much to say which the leaders of the Congress both here and in England will do well to take to heart. A "Ten Minutes" Bill may be easily passed through a committee in the Congress *pendal*. It is another matter when Parliament has to be persuaded to consent to embark upon such an unnavigated sea as that of popular election in India.

It is too much to expect that the audiences at home who are being entertained by the diaphanous eloquence of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee will have Sir William Hunter's counsel laid before them. They are being tutored, we observe, in the approved doctrine of universal equality in political rights and functions. What England has done on the lines of self-government, India has to do. The principle of no taxation without representation is to be imported into India because, says Mr. Bannerjee, "You have taught it to us." If the building up of new India is to be upon the lines copied from English institutions, Mr. Bannerjee will have a much more comprehensive programme to lay before the next Congress than has yet been revealed. Has it occurred to him, however, that in the course of its political education a nation may have to unlearn as well as to learn, and that India, before too freely adopting English principles of government, would have to abandon a good many prejudices and practices which would make the working of those principles impossible in this country. We question if a campaign like that upon which Mr. Bannerjee has been sent out will do much to bring Indian problems within the comprehension of English audiences. It is to the wild optimistic politicians of his class that the more sober of Indian politicians owe the temporary effacement which has lately come over them. Meantime we must welcome every contribution to the discussion which shows that there is a way of giving freer voice to Indian necessities and Indian sentiment, without setting out upon the vast unknown of popular electorates and popular election. The political aberrations of the Congress may be only temporary. Time will at all events be given for a return to the more reasonable paths which the Congress so incontinently quitted last December. England, in Mr. Bannerjee's misleading phrase, may have taught India many things, but she has never taught them that it is a prudent thing for the leaders in a political movement to alienate themselves from the most responsible and most competent opinion around them, especially when that opinion happens to be in the main friendly and sympathetic. The fact that Sir William Hunter, in putting forward so progressive a project as that unfolded in the article which we print elsewhere, has thereby put himself in conflict with Indian opinion in its present mood, indicates how capricious that mood is. For one responsible politician who will find in his proposals the basis of a practical and reasonable solution of the problem, there are twenty who regard the Congress programme as fanciful, imaginative, and unworkable.

A PARALLEL between Gordon and Stanley, after Plutarch's manner, has been essayed by the Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, who has just been brevetted to the managership of that journal. When reading this curiously frank, but still quite laudatory, analysis of both heroes, it is difficult to say whether our sympathies are asked for the living or the dead. Gordon and Stanley are described as alike in the strength of their conviction that their every act is overruled by a higher power, which it was their first duty to obey. Gordon, naturally tender-hearted, deemed it his duty to condemn men to death; he always gave the condemned a last chance; he took his Bible on his knees and asked God if it were His will to save the culprit, to give some intimation to His servant, but in all cases the sign was withheld and the men went to their doom. Stanley was satisfied that all things would be overruled by the Summa Sapientia and took such episodes as a matter of course; he hanged a man for selling ammunition to the natives because the culprit did not ask for pardon, and no one else thought it was any use to prefer an appeal for mercy. Before the next prisoner's turn came Stanley took the precaution to tell some of his leading men to beg the victim off, as if they meant it, and things did not proceed to extremities. Asked why he did not do as much for the first poor wretch, Stanley replied that it would never have done to show mercy spontaneously; it would have been ascribed to weakness. The Cairo correspondent contrasts Gordon's promptitude in setting out for Khartoum without a plan or any definite purpose, animated by the one thought to give courage to a panic-stricken city, and either save it or lay down his life for it as God might direct. When asked to rescue Emin, Stanley took a piece of paper and a pencil and showed that £10,000 would be required; he proceeded to America on a lecturing tour while the money was being found; when he was told that all was ready, he threw up the prospect of making £8,000, and returned to England. He squared Tippoo Tib by giving him a contract for transport which he knew would probably not be carried out. Gordon first desired to hang Zebehr, whose son he had shot; and later on asked to have Zebehr sent to him to arrange matters with the Arabs. The writer sneers at the Ministry for shrinking from this second proposal through fear of Exeter Hall, and he very justly remarks that while Stanley has summoned Tippoo Tib to the Small Cause Court for breach of contract, Gordon, who would either have hanged him or forgiven him, would never have subjected him to the indignity of a legal process. But then according to this impartial umpire "Gordon had no plan, or twenty different ones" when he went to Khartoum, there to do or suffer as God willed. Stanley's saving power is a strong belief in the value of arithmetic; he knows exactly what he wants, and calculates with rapidity and decision how it is to be done, and what it is to cost. So it turns out that while Gordon died a martyr to his ideal of chivalrous duty, Stanley lives to write a book which will bring him £40,000, and after that to do whatever may be necessary to make civilization triumphant in the Dark Continent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* states that it is believed in Poona that the circular of certain of the senior members of the Bombay Civil Service drawing attention to the bad effect of a repudiation of the Government guarantee to official witnesses in the Crawford case, "had the approval of Lord Reay, the object being, it is said, to assist Mr. Bradlaugh in his attacks on the Secretary of State." This ascribes to the ex-Governor a power of prevision not given to ordinary mortals. Seven months ago, when the circular itself was written, no one could have known that on the 6th May—this evening—the member for Northampton would bring the subject of the indemnity before the House of Commons. It was whispered at the time that a strong protest, backed—as in Lord Reay's own case—with respectful tenders of immediate resignation, was being circulated in official circles, and that it had received a large measure of approval amongst the officers of over ten years' standing to whom it was addressed. But the desirability of acting in the matter entirely on individual responsibility was, we have no reason to doubt, perfectly well understood. It was certain that a step so exceptional and so grave could not have the approval or support of the Government, but would as certainly have met with a peremptory veto. The approval, express or tacit, of the local Government would indeed have deprived an independent expression of the opinion of members of the Service of whatever special force and value it might otherwise have. The document was "strictly private and confidential," and so it has remained for more than half a year, when it found its way into a Calcutta newspaper, which says nothing whatever of Lord Reay's "approval."

MR. LABOUCHERE writes:—I do not know whether Prince Albert Victor is to marry Princess Victoria of Teck, but I am tired of reading paragraphs about their impending betrothal. Princess Victoria is no more "Royal" by birth than are Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Duke of Fife, or Lord Lorne. The latest statement on the subject, that the Queen "has been seeking to make the Princess more prominent in the public eye than she has been," is not only untrue, but it is simply the reverse of the truth, for her Majesty has never taken any special notice whatever of Princess Victoria of Teck. The Queen would like Prince Albert Victor to marry Princess Alix of Hesse, but some of his relatives would prefer a union with Princess Louise of Denmark, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince, who, however, is not yet sixteen. Out of the circle of the Prince's relatives, his choice is practically limited to Princess Alexandra of Anhalt Dessau, Princess Feodore of Augustenburg (the youngest sister of the German Empress), the Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg, and Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck-Pyrmont, youngest sister of the Duchess of Albany.

THE Queen recently summoned a photographer to Aix les-Bains, all the way from Cannes, in order that he might take a series of portraits of herself and those members of the Royal family who are staying with her. One large photograph was taken of the whole group, including the Duchess of Connaught's children.

ONE of the Queen's Indian domestics, who is described as "Prince Ahmed," has been nearly killed by the cold, and was obliged to leave Aix for a more genial climate.

HOW is it, asks *Truth*, that while the Queen's regulations give a colour-sergeant one shilling a day extra pay for performing the duty of pay-sergeant, the extra pay allowed under these circumstances in India is only seven rupees a month? This is not a case even of payment in a depreciated currency, for at no time could seven rupees a month have been equivalent to a shilling a day. It seems to be a plain, unvarnished fraud, to the tune of over a pound a month, on a certain class of non-commissioned officers serving in India. Unless Mr. Stanhope can give it any other interpretation, it is his duty to remedy such a scandal without loss of time.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The resistance offered by the popular party at Salsette to the official candidate in the late general elections is being resented by the Goa Government in a very autocratic way. The threat held out that the power of the popular trader would be broken by dissolving the Municipal Chamber has been realised by an announcement in the *Bolletim do Governo* on the 1st instant. The business in the meanwhile has been entrusted to a committee, of which Mr. L. J. S. Catharina Continho is to be President. And, as if this were not enough, a proposal has been sent to

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRAWFORD CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. W. H. Smith informed Mr. Bradlaugh that Government was perfectly prepared for the discussion of the Crawford case in the House of Commons but must decline to grant any special facilities for such a discussion.

INDIA AND THE BERLIN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In reply to a member in the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir John Gorst announced the intention of the India Office to recommend the Government of India to adopt the decision of the Berlin Labour Conference in contemplaced legislation in regard to the factories.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATION.

THE EIGHT HOURS' MOVEMENT.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The labour demonstration at Hyde Park yesterday was a most immense thing of the kind ever witnessed, and it is estimated that three hundred thousand were present.

Messrs. Burns, Davit, and others spoke and urged reasons in favor of working every day eight hours. All the speakers advocated that strictly legal means be used to attain their object, which must be obtained through Parliament.

MADRID, MAY 4.

The labour demonstrations, which were of an orderly nature, took place in the principal towns throughout Spain to-day. Petitions were drawn up to the Cortes, asking that that the working day of eight hours should be legalised.

Barcelona is quieting down.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, MAY 4.

The result of the second ballots in the Paris Municipal Elections shows that fifty-three Republicans, five Conservatives, and one Boulangist has been elected.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 4.

The British East Africa Company has issued a proclamation, granting freedom from slavery to all natives belonging to the tribes within the Company's sphere without indemnity to owners.

THE FENN DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 5.

The Fenn cross- suits for divorce is set down for an early hearing in the Recorder's Court here. In the meantime Mrs. Fenn's counsel applies for a commission to examine in Bombay Captain Campbell, her brother-in-law, and Captain Hext, with a view for the production of certain correspondence. The opposing counsel obtained a postponement for a week, alleging that the matters have no bearing on the case. The case will be heard *in camera*.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 5.

Major Miley, Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, proceeds to Simla on special duty, Colonel Rowlandson officiating for him during his absence.

THE COOLIE EMIGRATION REPORT.

The Coolie Emigration Report will be laid before the Government shortly.

THE POONA SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 5.

The three Punjabi sepoys, charged with robbing and assaulting a Parsee liquor contractor, were to-day acquitted by Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, and the jury.

COLONEL RAWLINS ON INSPECTION TOUR.

Colonel Rawlins, Commanding the District, goes shortly on inspection duty to Mahableshwar and Satara. Colonel Chard takes the Command of the District.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

A committee of officers will assemble to-morrow to draw up a programme for the assault-at-arms.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

The third Provincial Conference held its first sitting this evening, Sirdar Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh was voted to the chair. On account of his failing health he asked Rao Saheb Natu to welcome the delegates. Rao Saheb Natu, in a very eloquent and powerful speech said that the movement was welcomed by all, he claimed Mr. Lee Warner as a stroug supporter of the movement. He said that the Provincial Conference would be doing immense service by confining its deliberations to the practical side of the questions. Rao Saheb Natu's remarks were very favorably received. After a resolution expressing regret at the sad bereavement of Mr. Hume the Conference proceeded to business and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., was elected chairman. He made a telling speech, in which he said that inasmuch as all our movements emanated from feelings of loyalty our movements must be received with favor in all circles. He advised public bodies and public leaders to take care that in suggesting reforms we ought to suggest means also. The Kazi's remarks were very sincere and were received in good spirit. About sixty delegates from the mofussil and sixty from Poona attended, only five districts of the presidency were not represented.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Nizam left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	76
4½ per cent. „	78
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	46⅞d. per oz.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

GORDON HOUSE, Chelsea. Know you that fine old eighteenth-century mansion and grounds on the embankment next door to the Royal Hospital? The ninety-nine years' lease of Gordon House was given at a peppercorn rent by George IV. to one of his equerries. The lease has fallen in; and the house and grounds have been lent by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital to the promoters of the Royal Military Exhibition, which will be opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 7. These pleasing facts I should not have known, had I not been present at a luncheon given last Tuesday, in one of the annexes of Gordon House, to some seventy guests, comprising a large number of military officers of rank connected with the organisation of the coming display, and a still more numerous contingent of "gentlemen of the press." Savage old Cobbett once expressed a wish to be able to convene a meeting of all the journalists of his time on Kennington Common, in order that the English people might see by what confoundedly ugly set of fellows they were governed. Could the ghost of Cobbett have been present at Gordon House on Tuesday afternoon, he might have taken a back seat, and blushed for shame, as scarlet as his own historic waistcoat. I counted no less than ten good-looking mashers of the regular dog-collar, eye-glass spatterdashes-wearing, cigarette-chewing, gardenia-in-his-buttonhole-carrying young man type among my brethren; and there were two amiable lady journalists, Miss Fenwick Miller and Miss Billington—whom to see—let alone knowing them—was a liberal education.

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General Lord Chelmsford was in the chair, and in a lucid and unaffected speech told us all about the proposed objects of the Exhibition; the final care of which is to raise a sum of money in aid of the Church of England institutes for making Private Tommy Atkins peaceful and happy in his leisure hours. The Exhibition premises, as I saw them, were, of course, in a state of chaos; but exhibitions always are in a chaotic condition until about five minutes of the time when they are opened. Afterwards they drift again into chaos for about a fortnight. Subsequently they right themselves and become triumphant successes productive of handsome surpluses.

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Polite society, which is, as a rule, wholly incapable of inventing anything, is never tired of raking up old fashions and usages; and just now we are hearing a great deal about the establishment at the West-end of toilette saloons where gentlemen are to have their hair cut, and are even to be shaved by female assistants. Why not? I have been "barbed" over and over again in France and Italy by women; and very nimble and gentle operators I have usually found them to be. Only if the female Figaro is to become once more a recognised institution in England, I should advise you, while you are under her hands, not to say anything of a controversial nature about vivisection or the dog-muzzling order, or divided skirts, or the Primrose League. Accidents might happen.

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For the rest, female barbers were formerly as plentiful in England as the *tonstrices* in old Rome and the *koureutriai* in old Greece. John Thomas Smith, the author of the "Life of Nollekens," used to be shaved by a "slender female" in a shop in Great St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials; while her husband, a strapping soldier in the Blues, sat by, tranquilly smoking his pipe. There was another woman-barber in Swallow Street, Golden Square; and in Butcher Row, by Temple Bar, there was a black woman who shaved you most dexterously for a penny. The sable tonstrix was supposed to hold strong Jacobitical opinions, and customers cautiously refrained from wounding her political susceptibilities by any disparaging allusions to the heads of Jemmy Dawson and the other rebels of '45—ghastly mementoes stuck on spikes surroundiug the horrible old Bar.

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Mr. Punch, always careful to keep abreast with the talk of the town, has a capital drawing this week, by Mr. Du Maurier, of the toilette saloon of the future. Oddly enough, the trim damsels who are "barbing" and "fixing" the male customers are just five in number. Has clever Mr. Du Maurier been reading the woeful old ballad, beginning—

> Did you ever hear the like,
> Or ever hear the same,
> Of five women barbers
> That lived in Drury Lane?

When Charles II. had a fit of the blues, Tom Killegrew used to sing the song of the "Five Women Barbers" to him, and the monarch immediately became merry again. They were not at all like Mr. Du Maurier's pretty shavers. Indeed, they were tall, strapping viragos, and underwent stripes and incarceration in Bridewell for a shocking outrage which they had perpetrated on a poor woman against whom they had a grudge. One of these vindictive she-barbers is said to have been the mother of Monk's Duchess of Albemarle, Pepys' "Dirty Besse."

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I see that a bill has been introduced in the United States Congress for the payment of a sum of 205 dols. to the only surviving representative of John Howard Payne, who died United States Consul at Tunis, and to whom his Government seems to have been indebted in the not very grandiose sum above mentioned. Mr. J. H. Payne is coolly spoken of as "the author of 'Home, sweet Home.'" Well, the talented American dramatist certainly wrote the pretty but slightly nambypamby words of the ballad in the musical drama of "Clari, the Maid of Milan," for which Sir Henry Bishop composed an exquisitely beautiful melody. When we speak of the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," it is not usual to ascribe the authorship to Alfred Bunn, who only wrote the libretto thereof. One Michael William Balfe had something to do with the composition of the music.

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Mem.—Of course one has heard—and indignantly refused to believe—the malignant story that Bishop borrowed or stole the melody of "Home, sweet Home" from a "Sicilian air." I have rarely known or heard of any man or woman producing a really great work without he or she being accused of stealing it.

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A newspaper correspondent, describing the review at Chambery of six thousand French troops in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, states that the equipage of our beloved Sovereign was "preceded by scarlet outriders," while "a scarlet-clad coachman was on the box." The outriders, then, were not clad. Perhaps they were "scarlet runners." It is, nevertheless, delightful to hear of Queen Victoria being escorted by French dragoons, and in her open barouche bravely confronting, with no other protection than a small umbrella, a pitiless storm of rain, while the serried ranks of French chasseurs and linesmen presented arms, and French military bands played our National Anthem, a French crowd shouting "Vive la Reine!" enthusiastically.

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It would be as well, perhaps, if we occasionally took a few lessons in politeness to foreign visitors from our French neighbours. There has been the prettiest of kettles of fishes at Bournemouth over an alleged insult offered to his Excellency Rustem Pasha, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte to the Court of St. James's. Rustem was strolling in the "Invalids' Walk" of the Bournemouth pleasure-gardens, and, feeling tired, took a seat in the unoccupied band-stand. He was asked to retire by an official, and at once withdrew. Some youths noticing the incident, and probably attracted by Rustem's fez, began to jeer and gibe at the distinguished diplomatist: "Get along, you old Turk!" being one of the mildest of their apostrophes. This was adding outrage to injury, since Rustem, unless I am mistaken, is not a Turk but an Italian by birth.

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Of course, the Commissioners of the town have hastened to express to the Ottoman Ambassador their deep regret for this unseemly occurrence. Bournemouth, I am given to understand, is one of the prettiest and pleasantest watering-places in England; and I mean to go there some of these days when I have a week's leisure, and stay at the Bath Hotel, the propretor of which superb "xenodocheion" I had the pleasure to meet in Calcutta four years ago. I am sure that he would never have been rude to a Pasha, and an Ambassador to boot. Still, in the interests of visitors and of Bournemouth itself, it must be considered as extremely regrettable that the Town Commissioners have no authority to enact a by-law investing their garden inspectors with the authority of Mr. Bumble the Beadle, and arming them with lithe canes wherewith to castigate offending "larrikins."

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At the same time I frankly confess that I do not by any means like the title of "Invalids' Walk" as applied to any portion of a public "pleasure" garden. A good many of us may be valetudinarians, but we don't care about being told so. Even Moliere's "Malade Imaginaire" shuddered and implored mercy when Dr. Purgon told him that he was sickening for that dire disease bradypepsia; and Mr. G. R. Sims, the champion "Robust Invalid" of our time, might resent being pitied as a martyr to chronic bandicootism. Good curator of the Bournemouth pleasure gardens, change the name of your "Invalids' Walk" to "Confidence Parade" or "Gaiety Glade." "Hygeia's Highway" might not be inappropriate.

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"Nihon bakari, hoka ni kuni wa nai to in koto nareba—go chumon-dori," and so on for twenty lines of small print. I thank thee, Sir Edwin Arnold, M.A., K.S.I., for teaching us these words. Henceforth be XYZ and Professor Emiritus of Double Dutch as spoken backwards on a Sunday. To be serious, the eloquent poet and accomplished linguist whom the cultured world admires and whom his friends love so, has stayed long enough at Tokio to learn Japanese, and has already addressed a Japanese audience in their vernacular. I remember another linguistic tournament of which Sir Edwin Arnold was the hero in the spring of 1886. I chanced to meet him at Colombo in Ceylon, on my way from Australia to India, while he was on his way from India home. Immediately and affectionately did we foregather, and one evening we went to a grand sacerdotal function at a Buddhist temple somewhere in the outskirts of the town. The High Priest of Adam's Peak was, I think, Pontifex Maximus on the occasion, and "bossed" the proceedings generally.

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The High Priest was a chocolate-hued patriarch, as bony and attenuated as Signor Succi probably will be if he survives his forty days' fast. His head was shaven; and his single garment was a flowing robe of yellow satin. He addressed and complimented the famous author of the "Light of Asia" in the Pali language, after which the devout and cocoanut-oil-smelling congregation screeched joyous hymns in Sighali or Cingalese. Which is it? Then Sir Edwin had to reply. Of course, he had plenty of Arabic and Persian and Hindustani as his tongue's end; but those dialects were of no use at Colombo. So he began his reply in English, at which I was somewhat disappointed; but to my relief he wound up with a triumphant peroration in Sanskrit. Professor Max Muller wasn't in it. I wonder if the High Priest of Adam's Peak understood Sanskrit!

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The Waterloo monument at Brussels is completed, and the local committee have come to an agreement as to the wording of the inscription, which is to be—"In memory of the British non-commissioned officers and men who fell during the Waterloo campaign of 1815,"—and whose remains have been transferred from the old to the new cemetery. The Duke of Cambridge has promised to unveil the memorial in August next, by which time the capital of King Leopold may be expected to have recovered from its present acute attack of Stanleymania. By the way, talking of pleasant, handsome Brussels, I may mention that the victoria which we sometimes hired for a drive to Laeken or Boitort, or in the Bois de la Cambre, was driven by an English coachman, whose pure and unadulterated cockneyisms of speech were a further and diverting disproof of Mr. John Hollingshead's odd hypothesis that the "so-called cockney dialect" was mainly the invention of second-rate dramatists and comic essayists of the "Tom and Jerry" period. One of our coachman's colloquialisms was, on the other hand, new to me. He called the university the "anniversaty."

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A courteous correspondent at Beverley enlightens me as to the personality of that Mr. Deady Keane whose epistolary demolition by Mr. Thackeray perplexed me last week. "H. W. W." tells me that in 1865 Mr. Davis Deady Keane, a barrister on the Norfolk Circuit, was the Liberal candidate for Beverley, in opposition to Major (afterwards Sir Henry) Edwards and Mr. Christopher Sykes, and was beaten. Mr. Keane, my correspondent thinks, died in 1870, and, as he was past middle age when he contested Beverley, he may have been the writer of the article in Fraser which, thirty-three years previously, had so roused the wrath of the normally placable William Makepeace. How swiftly time glides by! Thackeray, were he alive, would be nearly eighty, and Dickens only a year younger.

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And here is "Atlas" in the *World* severely sitting on the editor of *Truth* for remarking that he does not know who Mr. Rudyard Kipling is. I am sure that I don't. It is a weird "taking" name for all that, just as Tracy Turnerelli, and ought to belong to a person of genius. Shakespeare's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, there is often a great deal in a name. "*Et ton beau fils—qu'est ce qu'il fait, ton beau fils?*" asks the Frenchman in the old story of the friend whose daughter has just got married. "*Il est Moldo-Valaque.*" "*Diable! quel age a-t-il?*" "*Trente cinq ans.*" "*Trente-cinq ans et déjà Moldo-Valdaque!*" The sympathetic Gaul thought that Moldo-Wallachian nationality was a new disease. "Rudyard Kipling" sounds something like the name of a Hungarian wine, and something like that of an Alpine pass; but it is undeniably a name to conjure with.

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There is to be a Hall of Battle Pictures and Portraits in the Military Exhibition of which I spoke just now; and, watching the carpenters unpacking the cases, I saw among other works of art revealed a full-length portrait of the Duke of Brunswick, who was slain at Quartre Bras. This was Byron's "fated chieftain" who sat in the windowed niche at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, and caught the sound of the distant cannon with "Death's prophetic ear." The Duke in the portrait at Chelsea is a tall, personable gentleman, with a countenance somewhat reminding you of George Canning. He is arrayed in a black surtout, profusely braided, and carries in one hand a huge cocked hat, adorned with silver ornaments and sable plumes. Not at all like the "Black Brunswicker" in Millais' famous picture.

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The latest *scavi* at Pompeii have brought to light a human skeleton with vestiges of sandals on the feet, and round the ankles the remains of a pair of trousers. The last discovery is described as "extremely uncommon;" and the trousered skeleton is supposed to be that of one of the members of the "Alexandrian colony stationed at Pompeii at the time of the destruction of the city." Why, the Alexandrians were not distinguished as a trousers-wearing people. The Persians were. As for the skeleton dug up at Pompeii, it is probably that of a Gaulish legionary. The Gaul were habitually braccateb.

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One of the strangest of historic side-lights that I can call to mind is a story which I lately came across in the "Memoirs of Admiral Sir Jahleel Brenton," of a whole regiment of soldiers mutinying, and of twenty of the mutineers being hanged in consequence of their refusal to wear pantaloons. During the last great war with France, the British Government raised three battalions of Greeks in the Morea for service at Malta. A few days after their arrival on the island, the Hellenic warriors mutinied because the authorities wished to substitute tight trousers of the British military pattern for the Greek, or rather Albanion, white knitted petticoat or "fustanella." After a score of the ringleaders had been executed, the regiment was disbanded and sent back to Greece. Think of this "horrible tale," ye military meddlers and muddlers, who sometimes venture to think of abolishing the kilt of Private Hamish MacTavish of the Glenhaggis Highlanders.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER TRAIN.

FROM the departmental enquiries that were conducted yesterday morning by the officials of the G. I. P. Railway, at the Victoria Terminus, it transpires that the accident, which befell the Up Coorla passenger last Saturday morning, was due to a signaller named John Aloysius, who is in the employ of the Company. Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, yesterday placed the signaller before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and charged him, under Section 26 of the Railway Act of 1879, with having committed a rash and negligent act, in consequence of his having lowered a signal to an incoming train which entered the station whilst another was being shunted, thereby endangering the safety of its passengers. In consequence of the application which Mr. Jefferies made to his Worship, the case was remanded to the 13th instant, pending the attendance of witnesses, among whom will be the staff who worked the up-Coorla local and several of the passengers who travelled by it on the morning of the 3rd instant.

SOME BOMBAY VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is much ingenuity in the *communiqué* under the above heading in your issue of last Thursday; but the question naturally arises, what good is gained by starting such a theory in connection with the khots question? That question has been finally settled, whether for good or ill; and to start scientific theories as to the true origin of the khots can only increase the worry, expense, and popular discontent.

Assuming for the sake of argument that the earliest English officer took possession of the Southern Konkan from the east by way of Kolhapur and Vishalgadh, (as a fact they did not do so,) and that they unanimously jumped to the wrong conclusion that the khot in a non-kulargi village was a landlord instead of a mere manager, it is too late to correct the error. From the earliest days of the British occupation the quasi-proprietary title of the khots was recognised, subject, of course, to the occupancy rights of the old customary tenants. The mistake was the attempt persistently made to apply a ryotwari settlement to such a tenure; and it was sought to avert failure by inserting two special sections in the Bombay Survey Act I. of 1865, so as to legalise and compel the khots to accept a settlement which ignored them, and made every ryot (whatever his tenure under the khot may have been) an occupancy tenant of his field. The fallacy involved in their policy was exposed about the years 1872-73, and at last Government were convinced that for a special tenure a special Act was necessary, and the Khots Act was accordingly passed. In the opinion of many experienced persons the pendulum swung too much the other way, and as formerly Government ignored the khots, and turned every ryot, whatever the contract between him and his khot may have been, into an "occupant," so now the tendency has been to ignore the old tenants, whose rights are as old as those of the khots. But this cannot be corrected by asserting that originally the khots were merely managers, and had no proprietary rights whatever in their villages. A mass of State records, dating from the time of the Peishwas, proves the contrary.—Yours, &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT PALANPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The distribution of prizes to the Kumars of the Victoria Talukdari School took place on the 29th ult. Excellent arrangements as regards seats, &c., were made in the spacious central hall of the institution. Among those present were Colonel Goodfellow, C.I.E., Political Superintendent at Palanpur, H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur with the Heir-Apparent, and Bhayads, &c., Lieutenant Beville, the Assistant Political Superintendent, K. B. Gulam Mustafa Khanji, Chief Karbhari, Palanpur State, R. B. Marutirao, Personal Assistant to the Political Superintendent, together with a number of State as well as Agency officials, State Vakils, Girasias, &c. Colonel Goodfellow having taken the chair Mr. Manilal Harilal Thakar, the head-master, thus commenced:—

Col. Goodfellow, Your Highness, Lieut. Beville, Talukdars, and Gentlemen,—In the first place I deem it proper to give a sketch of the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Victoria Talukdari School, the noble aims the authors thereof had in view, and the extent to which they are realized up to the present time. The idea of educating the sons of talukdars, on whom devolve responsibilities of a nature higher than those of ordinary men, has of late attracted the attention of the benign Government; and the successful examples of some of the institutions, such as those at Rajkot, &c., were followed by Col. Le Geyt, late Political Superintendent here, who put forward the motion for the establishment of a school, to enable the sons of the Talukdars of this Superintendency to take the benefit of education; and thanks to the Chiefs and Talukdars, prominent among them being H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, and H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, who volunteered to contribute their mite towards this noble aim. H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur having also made a grant of a piece of land, this school and the students' quarters were erected at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. The inaugurating ceremonies were performed by the said worthy officer, Col. Le Geyt, on 27th March, 1887, the Jubilee year of her Most Gracious Majesty, and the school was placed under the charge of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Palanpur, under whom it remained till September last. The school was opened with but nine Kumars, which number continued to increase till March, 1888, when they were fourteen on the rolls; somehow or other the number fell off by the end of the year and it was reduced to six. During the last year, however, I have the pleasure to state that through the noble exertions of the late acting Political Superintendent, Col. Nutt, who took a very keen interest in the progress of this institution, the number rose to twenty-one and the school was placed on a quite independent and sound footing so far as its teaching staff was concerned. Quarters for masters are being erected, and steps are being taken to provide a few more dormitories for the Kumars. Kumar Vajesinghji of Dhema and two others having been allowed to leave the school, the number at present is eighteen. Two Kumars more are expected in the beginning of the next term; thus it will be seen that the institution is gaining popularity. I have no doubt that our present worthy Political Superintendent, who is well-known for his zeal in the cause of education, will be pleased to advance still further the interest of this useful institution. As regards the progress in numerical strength and attendance, the average number by the end of 1887 was twelve; 1888, nine; and 1889, seventeen; the average attendance 1887, 7·8; 1888, 5; and 1889, 9. The smallness of the attendance, compared with the number on the register, is mainly due to many of the Kumars, after vacation, prolonged absence which creates a drawback in their studies. For ensuring, therefore, punctual return proper steps are a necessity. The annual examination was completed on the 26th inst., out of the eighteen Kumars, four being on leave, fourteen were presented, whereof eleven passed under all heads. One got plucked in geography and two in general knowledge. In the subject of English, which has lately been introduced, five were presented, and they all passed creditably. Among the successful students of this institution, I should mention the name of Kumar Jabardastkhanji and Kumar Hidarallikhanji, both of Palanpur, who having shown above all their companions in this institution, have rendered themselves equally successful at the Rajkumar College, where they have been not long since. The Col. Le Geyt Prize, worth Rs. 20, is carried this year by Kumar Gambhirsinghji of Wao, for best attendance. Kumar Juvansinghji of Thara (now on leave) and Kumar Bhojraj Bahadar Khanji of Uchosan are good cricket-players. I must not here forget to mention that the long-felt want of a set of gymnastic apparatus has lately been supplied by a liberal grant of Rs. 300, from H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, who has thus given an additional proof of his appreciation and deep interest in the cause of education. I would now request you, Col. Goodfellow, to present the prizes to the Kumars.

A Gujerati translation of the same having been read by Mr. Amratlal, the assistant master, Mr. Daleraibhai G. Mehta, the agency head clerk, then made some remarks, suitable to the occasion, expressing a hope that the school will thrive under the fostering care of Colonel Goodfellow, the present worthy Political Superintendent. (Cheers.)

The Kumars having recited selections of poetry Colonel Goodfellow gave the prizes to the Kumars, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of pan-supari, flowers, &c.

LEPERS IN THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.

Two of a gang of six lepers, named respectively Dawood Hoosen and Deen Mahomed, were arrested early yesterday morning in the fish and beef markets of the Arthur Crawford Markets by Constable Gray, and were placed by Superintendent MacDermott before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts. On perceiving the Constable the four other lepers effected their escape. The Superintendent informed his Worship that the two lepers who had been taken into custody were not in a fit state to allow of their being brought into Court as they were very badly affected. The Magistrate accordingly went outside into the balcony of the lower courts and heard their evidence, when both pleaded guilty. His Worship remarked that it was a pitiful case to have to deal with, and expressed his regret that they could not be compelled to go to the Leper Asylum at Trombay. Superintendent MacDermott thereupon stated to Mr. Richardson that the Commissioner of Police had sent a leper to the asylum a few days ago, who, on the following day, had quitted the place, and returned to Bombay to resume his begging. It was further asserted by the Superintendent that there was only one apothecary in charge of the Leper Asylum at Trombay, who admitted that it was beyond his power to exercise any supervision whatever over them. In passing judgment of one day's simple imprisonment the Magistrate ordered the prisoners to receive batta.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest your brief editorial notice in your yesterday's issue of the programme of the coming Provincial Conference at Poona. In the matter of industrial revival in this country, I entirely agree with you in deprecating too much reliance on State-aid. All things considered, self-help is the best, as it is the surest way to success in this economic as in other spheres of human activity: and that "*aide toi et le ciel t'aidera*" is the best maxim for communities no less than for individuals to act upon in practical life. But looking to the utter helplessness to which our industrial classes seem to have sunk, I for one do not see much objection to their asking for temporary State-aid—and that, too, to be given in such measure and in such wise, as would eventually make them independent of such aid. This is the one criterion by which to judge of the merits of such schemes, as laid down by J. S. Mill; and thus judged, the economic schemes of our Poona neighbours does not seem to me to be so unreasonable as you think. As far as I know, native economists are fully alive to the dangers of State interference in such matters, and few, if any, are disposed to put faith in forced developments under what has been aptly described by Sir E. Baring as the "coercive philanthropy of the State." And, I think, in calling in State-aid in this matter, the Poona industrialists do no more than recognise the painful necessities of the situation.

But, this apart, I conceive, it is somewhat late in the day to preach in India the doctrine of State *laissez faire* in the economic field. At least in respect of one industry—and that, practically, the one surviving industry in the country open to the majority of the population—I mean, agriculture, the State admits no limits whatever to its active interference. It unreservedly "accepts its obligation to assist" by every means in its power, in "the maintenance of agricultural operations at a high standard of efficiency" (*vide* G. O. I. Resolution, Act 19 of 1888), and as a matter of fact, we find, from the construction of canals to the distribution of seeds, there are but few things it will not be ready to do in its own way for the improvement of Indian agriculture. It is no doubt true, that State intervention in this direction has thus far borne but little fruit; but the reason of such ill-success is, not that such intervention is wrong or useless *per se*, but that it is employed in such a way as makes it impossible to succeed. It seeks to supplant—and not to supplement—the efforts of private enterprise. In the matter of forest-conservancy, for instance, Government does not call in the aid of the local bodies, and initiate a scheme of village forests, such as has been tried with remarkable success in the Kolar district of Mysore with the co-operation of the village communities—but will insist on doing everything by itself. So, again, in regard to irrigation, it will spend crores and crores on State canals, but, as Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., late Secretary to the Panjab Government, complains, (*vide* his note on Mr. Newman's Paper on "Water-Storage and Canals in India") it has hitherto done little to encourage the people themselves to extend such irrigational facilities by their own efforts. Similarly, in regard to agricultural improvement loans, it has chosen to constitute itself, under statutory provision, the Creditor-General of the entire peasantry of the country, and the Famine Commission's special recommendation on the point is that "the officer of the Agricultural Department in each district should make it his peculiar duty to encourage the landed classes to look to Government rather than to money-lenders for advances of this kind," but it will not hear of any proposal to establish in the country "*monts de piete*" such as Sir Mathew Sausse recommended as early as 1863, or State-aided-land-banks as Sir W. Wedderburn suggests. But it is needless to multiply instances of this sort. It is clear that such State intervention—which practically puts aside, and boycots private enterprise, and paralyses individual effort instead of stimulating it—can do no good and is bound to fail; and what the Poona industrialists seem to me to urge is, that what is required in the present circumstances of the country is certainly not such Napoleonic intervention of the State, but such forms and measure of State-aid, in respect of industrial revival, as would increase and foster the self-helpfulness of the people and enable them eventually to stand on their own legs.

As regards protection, I think, it is not "practical politics," and the Poona economists will do well to follow your advice, and put it quietly aside as an unrealizable dream. But, all the same, if they at all go in for it, they will have on their side the opinion of "the whole civilized world" excepting of course England. In this connection, the Gladstone-Blaine controversy on this subject, as conducted in the recent issues of the *North American Review*, is most instructive. Never was the case for Free Trade stated with greater ability and force than by the Liberal ex-Premier who even goes the length of characterising protection "as *morally bad*"; yet it is impossible not to feel that, after all, the ex-President of the United States has the best of the argument. His appeal to the results of "fifty years' of suggestive experience" is simply convincing.—Yours, &c.,

G. V. J.

Bombay, May 4.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT A KHOJA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the Sajunbhoy Merally Girls' School took place on Sunday evening at the residence of the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, Khoja Moholla. Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, solicitor, presided; and there was a fair attendance of Mahomedan gentlemen, mostly Khojas, and a few Chinese living at Mandvi Bunder. Mr. Rahimtula Noormahomed, the honorary secretary, read the report on the working of the school during the past year, which showed that 1,375 girls received instruction in the school during the year against 1,364 girls in the preceding year. During the year 126 girls were admitted into the school while 128 left it. It was felt to be a matter for regret that the parents removed their girls from the school at the age of ten or twelve years. The thanks of the committee were accorded to Mr. Curmali Rahimbhoy and a Chinese lady of the name of Mrs. Yu Lu Ching for providing prizes for the successful girls. Bai Rutonbai Hormusjee Ranina, the head-mistress of the school, read a paper on the advantages of female education, descanting on the indifference shown by most native parents to the education of their girls. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, also spoke of the advantages of female education and of the indiscretion of the parents who removed their girls from school at an early age. Local customs and usages were no doubt an insuperable obstacle in the minds of many persons; but this could to a certain extent be overcome by imparting a home education to the girls on their leaving the school. Books of moral lessons should be provided for the use of such girls. Several of the girls sang some songs, after which the chairman distributed prizes to the successful girls. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE production of Indian tea continues to increase rapidly. Last year the total yield amounted to over 102 million pounds, and this year it is estimated by the India Tea Association that it will amount to 13 millions more, of which it is calculated that 109 millions will be available for export to England.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE usual general meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi presiding. The following paper was then read:—

A FEW SUPERSTITIONS COMMON TO EUROPE AND INDIA.

(By Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi.)

There is no nation in the world that has not at one time or another entertained a belief in superstitions of one kind or another. All ages and all nations present a few instances of men, of whom a writer of the seventeenth century says—

> "For worthless matters some are wondrous sad,
> Whom if I call not vaine I must term mad.
> If that their noses bleed some certain drops,
> And then againe upon the suddaine stops;
> Or if the bleeding fowl we call a Jay,
> A squirrel or a hare but cross their way,
> Or if the salt fall towards them at table,
> Or any such like superstitious babble,
> Their mirth is spoiled because they hold it true
> That some mischance must thereupon ensue.

This paper has for its object the consideration of a few superstitions common to Europe and India. During my recent tour in Europe, and especially during my comparatively long stay in Paris, I came to observe that there were many superstitions which were common to the East and to the West, and which had for their origin a common cause. The first class of common superstitions I wish to speak about are those that have some relation with involuntary motions or tremors of some part or other of the body, such as sneezing, an involuntary tremor in the ear, nose, cheeks, and feet, and particular spots on the body. Sneezing is one of the acts of man to which superstitious notions have been attached from very old times. There seems to be a very general custom, both in Europe and India, to bless people when they sneeze. It is a custom spoken of by ancient authors, and is so old that even an ancient writer like Aristotle seems to be ignorant of its origin. It is said that in the time of Gregory the Great an epidemic prevailed in Italy, which carried off thousands. A similar epidemic is reported to have prevailed in the whole of Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century. The complaint began with an attack of sneezing, just as it was the case with the influenza this year. Thousands were killed by that dire disease. An attack of sneezing was a sure precursor of the complaint. In times of these epidemics when a man began to sneeze, his friends and relations close by, knowing that the man was attacked by the disease immediately wished him health, and said some words to that effect. This seems to be the origin of the custom of blessing a man when sneezing. On such occasions it is not unusual to hear "Gud bjelp" (i.e., may God help you) in Sweden, "Gesundheit" (i.e., health) in Germany, and "A vous souhaits (i.e., good wishes to you) in France. In a hotel at Vienna, where I stayed, on my sneezing, the porter bowed before me, and said some words. On enquiry I learnt that he did so out of courtesy and wished me good health. They say that at one time Englishmen also said something to wish good health to the man sneezing, but it is now considered rude to notice a sneeze, simply because it reminds one of the past times of the plague. The Turks are reported to say on such occasions "Maschalla" (i.e., may God be with you), and the Greeks "Kali Ejia" (i.e., good health). Coming to the further East, it is common among the Arabs to say يرحمكَ الله Yarahamakallah (i.e., God be merciful with you.) It is usual to hear a Parsee lady say on such an occasion છવરો or જીવે (i.e., may you live long). Sometimes the good wishes are expressed in rhythmical lines as these. For example if it is a child Jamshedji by name that is sneezing, the mother would say, "મારો જમશેદજી છવરો, દરજી પાસે સીવરો." (i.e., My Jamshedjee will live long, and the tailor will prepare suits of clothes for him). Thus we see that the origin of the custom of blessing a man on sneezing was the anxiety on the part of the nearest relations and friends to wish health to the men affected with the plague. The custom then extended to ordinary sneezing. But the blessing did not remain restricted to the wishing of good health alone, but was extended to other good wishes, such as that expressed by a Parsee mother in the above lines. Once I heard my hostess, at Paris, a good old lady, thus accost her son on sneezing, "Dix mille livres de rentes" (i.e., may your [annual] income be 10,000 livres). Again, superstitious notions of good or bad omen are associated with sneezing in different nations. Dryden alludes to it when he says—

> "To thee Cupid sneezed aloud,
> And every lucky omen sent before,
> To meet the landing on the Spartan shore."

Milton alludes to the same belief when he says in his Paradise Lost—

> "I heard the rack
> As earth and sky would mingle; but
> These flaws, though

regularly visited every year at the end of February or in the beginning of March by a species of birds called storks, that built their nests there, and that the house-owners considered their presence to be full of good omen, and did not drive them away, though they committed a great nuisance. In some parts of England the screeching of the owl and the croaking of the raven predict a calamity. It is unlucky to see a single magpie, but lucky to see two, which denote a merry occasion; three, which signify a safe and sound journey; four, which promise some good news; and five, which predict good company. In India birds play a prominent part in telling omens. I have already spoken of some of these in my paper on "Omens among the Parsees." Now, just as the custom of blessing a man when he sneezes had a common origin, so there seems to be a common origin for the custom of portending evil or good results from the sight of birds. The origin is the migratory nature of many species of birds. The flight of birds portends the change of seasons, just as it is illustrated in the proverb "One swallow does not make a summer." In cold countries the return of a particular kind of bird in the end of February or beginning of March is a forerunner of the setting in of spring, which, after a dreary winter, is welcomed with all kinds of rejoicings and feasts. In such countries the sight of those birds is considered very auspicious. In Strassbourg, I was told that the return of the storks was hailed with delight as a messenger of the approach of the pleasant days of spring. Thus a certain class of birds which indicated the change of seasons, began to be considered birds of good omen.

Again, the feature of the birds and their voice, whether good or bad, determined in many cases their fitness for serving as good or bad omens. For example, the ugly owl is everywhere considered a bird full of bad omen. I remember the peace of mind of even an English headmaster of a High School being disturbed at the sight of an owl on the roof of his school. He did not rest till he made it leave his premises by means of stones. A sweet singing nightingale is always welcome as a bird of good omen.

I have already spoken of the omen taken from the crow in my paper on "Omens among the Parsees." I will here quote the following few lines which I heard a Hindoo woman speak to a crow:—

કાવ, કાવ,
સોનાચી પાવ,
દહી ભાતાચી ડોંદી,
રોસેચી લંગુટી,
સોનચ્યા તોંદી.

i.e., "Oh crow! oh crow! (I will give thee), golden rings in the feet, a ball prepared of curd and rice, a piece of silken cloth to cover thy loins, and pickles in thy mouth." A peculiar noise made by a crow is supposed to indicate the arrival of a dear relation or at least of a letter from him. When they hear a crow make that peculiar noise, they promise him all the above good things (viz., ornaments, a suit of dress, and an excellent meal), if his prediction turned out true. In case it does turn out to be true, they fulfil their promise minus the costly part of it—that is to say, they give him some sweets to eat, but neither the promised ornaments nor the suit of clothes. It is said that when the promised meal is spread before the crows on the roof of the house or on an open place, all the crows gather round it, but do not fall over it until the particular crow to whom the promise was made comes to the spot and begins to partake of the repast.

The third class of superstitions common to the two countries are those which are connected with the movement of certain animals. In some parts of England a sow crossing one's way when going out on an important busines indicates disappointment; but not so if the sow is accompanied by her litter of pigs. In Sweden a cat crossing one's way indicates a bad omen. To avert it they say on such an occasion, "Toi! toi! trollen till markes," *i. e.*, "Pooh, pooh, may the evil spirit see it." In France a black cat especially is very unlucky. In India also a cat crossing one's way when he starts for an important affair portends failure. To avert the evil, the man waits for a minute or two, or turns back a step or two, or takes off his shoes and, after a short time, puts them on again. All this is to indicate that he had given up the work on meeting with a bad omen, and had started it again. In Europe, as in India, the howling of a dog is believed to presage death of a near friend or relative.

In both countries salt has several superstitions attached to it. In Europe, if salt, when being removed from the cellar, falls on the table, it is an evil omen portending a quarrel in the family. In India they do not like to pass salt from hand to hand, as it is believed to portend some quarrel. They generally hand it over in a plate. If they do pass it from hand to hand, the giver after giving the salt pinches the hand of the receiver to avert the quarrel and to end it in a pinch. The Greeks have a similar superstition about the soup. They do not pass it from hand to hand.

In India salt is considered very auspicious on a joyous occasion. I have begun many a birthday of my boyhood with eating a few grains of salt the first thing in the morning. To eat a few grains of salt on your birthday before partaking of any other food portends a good omen, indicating that during the whole of the ensuing year you will always be sure of getting your નીમક રોટી (nimak roti, *i.e.*, salt and bread) or livelihood. It is with this idea of good omen that many a Parsee lady always puts in a little salt in the tiffin basket of her relatives who go out on a long journey.

I was told that it is with a similar idea that in Northern Europe many families, when they leave their summer residences for their homes, take care to place behind them a piece of bread and salt. It is considered a good omen to do so, as indicating that they will all return safe and sound to take their meals again at the house next season.

The next class of superstitions common to the two countries consists of those superstitions which aim at averting the influence of an evil eye.

In India if a sick person were to go before a healthy one and to talk of his illness, the latter would mutter some words like this—નાંગ ઘોર, *i. e.*, let it be there and there, meaning thereby that may not the illness complained of go to him. In Italy the opposite party gently and imperceptibly taps from below the table at which he may be sitting at the time, in order to keep off the complaint from him. In Italy, as in India, some people carry amulets to ward off evil. On occasions like the above, if the person is not at the table, and so not in a position to tap the table, he imperceptibly points his amulet to the person complaining about his illness, to indicate, "May his illness remain to him and not come to me." In case the man bears no amulet, he points with his two fingers thus (V) to the speaker, thus wishing the illness to be repelled to him.

In Greece when they express their liking or affection for a child that is plump, well formed and healthy, after doing so, they spit on the ground to avert the influence, if any, of their evil eye drawn to the child by its beauty. In India mothers make a black mark on the face of their child after dressing it, to avert the danger of an evil eye on the black spot. Sometimes a mother on hearing a man speak of the healthiness or plumpness of the child, says to the speaker, તમારા પગ તરફ જુઓ, *i.e.*, look to your feet. This is to avert the evil eye of the speaker from the child to his own feet. At Constantinople I saw the house of a Greek bearing an old flag on a pole; some houses bear an old shoe. This is to avoid the evil eye of passers-by. In India it is not unusual to see old shoes placed on a pole in fields with a good crop. This is done with the same object. If a fruit tree bears good and excellent fruit, it is not considered good to point to that fruit with one's forefinger. If that be done, the tree will catch the evil eye of the person, and the fruit will get rotten, or the tree will lose its fruit-bearing capacity. One must point to the fruit, not with his forefinger, but with the middle part of his thumb.

It is with a view to avert the influence of an evil and malicious eye from the happiness and pleasure of the newly-married couple that old shoes are thrown upon them in England. In some parts of England, it is lucky to throw an old shoe after a person going out on an important errand. In Turkey, when a sailor happens to leave a ship for good, some one from the rest of the crew throws after him an old shoe or any other old, worn-out thing, with a view that if he had an evil eye, he may bear it with him, or pass it over upon the shoe and not let it remain with them.

In Russia iron is considered to possess the property of averting an evil eye. When they suppose the evil eye of a person to be coming towards them, they immediately hold their keys in their hands. If they have no keys with them, they look for anything made of iron, and go and sit upon it or touch it to avert the danger.

In India an iron nail is supposed to have this effect. Persons afraid of such an evil eye put in a corner of their house a particular nail for this effect. An old horse-shoe is sometimes met with on the very threshold of Indian cottages. It is to frighten away an evil eye or a ghost. Many Indian mothers put very small iron knives round the necks of their pet children to avert an evil eye. It is not unusual to see below the cot of ladies in accouchement a knife and a lemon. The metallic knife is believed to withstand the influence of an evil eye upon the blessed condition of the mother and the new-born child. To be the blessed mother of a child is considered so much a blessing and a meritorious deed in the East, and to remain barren is considered so great a curse, that from the very time of conception every possible care is taken, as well for her health as for her being out of the way of drawing an evil eye on her blessed condition. In her state of pregnancy, if an eclipse were to happen, the husband is not allowed during the period of the eclipse to hold a knife in his hand or to mend his pen. If he were to do so, either intentionally or unknowingly, the child that would be born would also bear a natural cut or mark on some part of the body.

With the same idea of averting an evil eye by means of iron, it is not unusual to find a small knife or a nail, or a scissor, attached to the cradle of a child. Among other miscellaneous superstitions common to the two countries, we find the following:—

In Europe Friday is considered an inauspicious day for undertaking or beginning a new work. It is because Christ was crucified on that inauspicious day. In India also Friday is generally inauspicious. It is because Venus, from which the day (Friday) takes its name, is an inauspicious star. A man under the influence of that star is generally unlucky. In Europe many take the number 13 as an inauspicious number, because Christ was arrested after the last supper, at which there were 12 apostles with him, and they formed the number 13. In India an odd number is auspicious and an even number inauspicious. Brides or bridegrooms are generally presented with an odd number of rupees, as 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, but rarely with 4, 6, 8, &c. The reason seems to be that the dead bodies are always carried by an even number of corpse-bearers. It is especially forbidden among the Parsees that the corpse be carried by an odd number of corpse-bearers.

In Europe, to hunters, the coming of an old woman from the opposite direction is a bad omen, indicating want of good game. In India it is a widow that indicates a bad omen while starting for any important business.

In Europe the breaking of a mirror portends a great mishap to the person to whom it belonged. In India the sudden breaking, not only of a mirror, but a chandelier or any other such glass work, especially on a merry occasion like amarriage or birthday, is very unlucky.

In Europe a loaf lying inverted portends an accident to a friend at sea. In India it is a shoe lying inverted that portends a quarrel.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON THE EXPANSION OF INDIAN COUNCILS.

SIR W. W. HUNTER in an article which is published by the *Times* as "from a correspondent," deals very fully with the proposed expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils, Sir William writes:—

Some time ago when the Indian National Congress first attracted attention, you permitted me to give an account of the movements going on in India with a view to the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils. Three Bills dealing with the subject are now before Parliament—the Government measure of Lord Cross, and the proposals of Mr. Bradlaugh and of Sir William Plowden from the other side of the House. The question is of high and permanent interest alike to India and England. The action now taken by Parliament will decide whether the political agitation which has been so vigorously carried on in India during the past five years shall lose its vitality or whether it shall receive a fresh accession of strength. The course adopted by the Government and the leaders of the Opposition immediately after the recess must determine the lines not only of the present measure, but also of future legislation on the subject for many years to come. I earnestly hope that the great questions now submitted to the House of Commons will be tried on their own merits, without regard to party combinations or to party considerations of any sort. In this hope I ask your permission to again take up the matter, and to lay before your readers the considerations which, in my humble judgment, should guide Parliament and the nation in their decision on the grave issues involved.

I think that a Bill to amend the existing India Councils Acts should deal with the four following points. I believe that those points can now be dealt with in a way which will satisfy cautious and responsible Indian administrators, and which at the same time will be regarded by the progressive party in India as a substantial and important measure of reform.

1. The right of interpellation.
2. The annual submission of the Budget to the Governor-General's Legislative Council.
3. The numerical increase of the members both in the Governor-General's Council and in the Provincial Councils.
4. A statutory recognition of the principle of representation both in the Governor-General's Council and in the Provincial Councils.

Lord Cross's Bill deals with the first two in a manner which, subject to amendments in detail in the House of Commons, seems to be fairly satisfactory. I therefore pass by them with the briefest possible comment.

In regard to interpellation it should be borne in mind that this right was given by the rules framed under the Act of 1853, and that it was so strained in the following years by European members of the Governor-General's Council that it had to be withdrawn. It accordingly found no place in the Indian Councils Act of 1861. I therefore agree with the framers of Lord Cross's Bill that due safeguards should now be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar abuse of the right of interpellation, an abuse which would certainly be followed by a similar reaction against it. Personally I think that the Indian members of the Council are the least likely to abuse the right. But the experience of the past justifies precautions in the present.

In regard to the annual submission of the Financial Statement, it need only be noted that this is a reversion to the practice under the Indian Councils Act of 1861. The occasions on which the discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council has practically led to severe strain were those on which an income-tax, in one form or another, was imposed. On such occasions the severest strain arose from the resistance of the European members.

In regard to the numerical increase of the members of the Governor-General's Council and the Provincial Councils, it is important to keep in mind the actual working of those Councils. In the Governor-General's Council legislation is practically done in committee, not in the Council itself. A Select Committee of the Council elaborates each measure, and submits it in its amended shape for adoption by the Council. As a rule the Select Committee has agreed to the main lines before reporting, and when the Bill returns into Council the members of the Select Committee form a compact body of supporters, with a practically decisive voice on the questions involved. This does not preclude further amendments in Council either by dissentient members of the Select Committee or by others. But it secures an almost over-ruling power of advocacy and of voting by the Select Committee when the Bill returns into Council. I understand that a similar practice is followed in the Provincial Councils.

If the number of members of Council were to be very largely increased, the number of members of each Select Committee would also have to be largely increased, if they were to retain their preponderating influence when they return a Bill into Council. It is important that, as long as the Council remains a Council and not a Legislative Assembly, they should retain such a preponderating influence. They are the men who have gone most carefully into the proposed measure, and who are best qualified to act as councillors in regard to it. But an unduly large Select Committee would be a much less effective body for threshing out a Bill. It would act more cumbrously, waste time in speeches, and yield less impartial and thorough work. For this and other reasons I would deprecate any large numerical increase of the members of the Councils. Such an increase would lead to an undue increase in the size of the Select Committees who are the working force in the Councils; and would impair both the quantity and the quality of their work. While some further increase beyond the limit indicated by Lord Cross might be safe, I feel bound to state that I regard that limit as a more practical one for purposes of efficiency than the larger limit of 80 members which has also been proposed.

This is, of course, on the understanding that the Legislative Council continues to be, as a matter of fact and of law, a Council and not a Legislative Assembly. With 80 members, indeed, it would be difficult to prevent it from acting, or trying to act as a Legislative Assembly. I would earnestly deprecate such a development at present. In a country in which Parliamentary government of any sort has hitherto been unknown, we might find ourselves led into an experiment of the most unchecked form of Parliamentary government so far as legislation is concerned—namely, legislation by a single Chamber. The Viceroy and his Executive Council would then form a Cabinet, face to face with a legislative body consisting of one Chamber. If the possibility of such a development were placed before Parliament, I do not think that it would listen to any proposal which might tend towards it; nor do I believe that the best friends of Indian reform, who have experience of the actual processes of Indian legislation, would urge it. Any power of veto residing in the Viceroy would be a quite inadequate check.

For my own part, I am convinced of two things. First, that the Legislative Council must continue, *de jure et de facto*, a Council, and that it should not be tempted to usurp the character of a Legislative Assembly. Secondly, that while a further addition to Lord Cross's proposed limit of numerical increase of members may be safe, the proposal to raise their number to 80 is, to say the least, premature. I have had the unusually long experience of six years in the Governor-General's Legislative Council. I have watched its practical working under three successive Law Members and two successive Viceroys, and I ought not to conceal my conviction that, without an organic change in its character and procedure, it could not be satisfactorily worked if increased at one bound to 80 members. Any such organic change would tend to convert it from a Council into a Legislature consisting of one Chamber. When this is realized, I hope that the supporters and opponents of Lord Cross's Bill will come to some fair and reasonable aggreement as to the exact numerical increase of the members of the GovernorGeneral's Council. The increase should be welcomed as a substantial, although cautious, concession to the party of progress in India, and as a timely acknowledgment of the necessity for the gradual expansion of the Councils on a broader basis.

This brings me to the fourth point in any amending Bill to the existing Indian Councils Acts—namely, a statutory recognition of the principle of representation. I say statutory recognition, for a virtual recognition of that principle was contained in the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and has been more or less effectively in operation during the last 29 years. I would start from the existing practice, and evolve from it a principle which moderate Indian reformers might gladly accept. At the same time, while giving the principle the force of law, I would apply it in a way that would only go a safe distance beyond the present practice.

Before explaining my own views, it should be pointed out that there is a distinct difference between accepting the principle of representation, and accepting the particular development of that principle which takes the form of representation by popular constituencies. The object of representation is that the persons best fitted to represent a community shall represent it. Election by popular constituencies is merely the device by which, in the present political condition of Europe, this end is supposed to be best attained. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 contemplated representation, but representation by another method. It assumed that the Governor-General would, by means at his disposal, ascertain who were the men best fitted to advise him on behalf of the various interests and classes in India. As a matter of fact, it proved extremely difficult for the Governor-General to do so. During the first ten years it was not easy to find effective native members for the Supreme Legislative Council. The result of Lord Mayo's too brief rule was to bring the native members more to the front. But I think I am right in saying that, as late as 1872-75, Lord Northbrook experienced difficulty in filling up such vacancies with really efficient persons. That difficulty has now disappeared. Sir Stafford Northcote's educational system for British India, and Lord Mayo's educational measures for the Native Princes and States, have reared up many men in India well qualified to serve the State in this responsible duty.

The proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India in 1877 led, among other things, to a fuller recognition of the native and representative element in the Governor-General's Council. During the past ten years the practice has gained strength of consulting certain public bodies in regard to the selection of members for the Governor-General's Council. While this process was going on, the Indian National Congress came forward with proposals of its own on the subject. At its first meeting, in 1885, it asked for an expansion of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils, by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members, in general terms. At the second meeting of the Congress, in 1886, it reiterated these proposals in the same general terms; and by a further resolution (IV.) it expanded those proposals into a detailed scheme of election by means of existing local bodies, such as municipalities, district boards, chambers of commerce, and the Universities.

At the third annual meeting of the Congress in 1887, it reaffirmed its general resolution for the expansion and reform of the Councils, but refrained from expressly affirming its detailed scheme of electoral representation by means of public bodies. At its fourth meeting, in 1888, the Congress pursued the same policy of reaffirming in general terms the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Councils, and referred to the detailed electoral plan in its resolution (IV.) of 1886 as a "tentative scheme" which had been "suggested." At its fifth and last meeting, in 1889, it took up entirely new ground. It abandoned its deliberate policy of affirming the necessity for the expansion and reform of the Councils in merely general terms. It abandoned its "tentative scheme" suggested in Resolution IV. of the second Congress, in 1886, for election of representatives by existing bodies, such as municipalities and chambers of commerce. It produced an elaborate new scheme of representation by means of popular constituencies to be created throughout India.

All male British subjects above 21 years, possessing certain qualifications and not subject to certain disqualifications, were to be voters. These voters were to elect representatives, at the rate of 12 representatives per million of the total population, to certain electoral bodies. The electoral bodies thus created were to again elect representatives to the Governor-General's Legislative Council at the rate of one representative to every five millions of the total population, and to their Provincial Legislative Councils at the rate of one representative to each million of the total population. The complete proceedings have not yet reached me; but I quote from the speech of the proposer of the resolution. All elections were to be by ballot, and provision was to be made for the representation of minorities, like the Parsees, Christians, and Mahomedans. Such was the scheme of electoral representation for India suddenly launched by the Indian National Congress in December last.

As worked out in Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, according to its official explanation issued by the Indian Political Agency in England, this scheme would give 40 elected non-official members to the Governor-General's Council in the following proportions:—The Lower Provinces of Bengal, with Assam, 14 representatives; the North-Western Provinces, with Oudh, 9; Madras, 6; Bombay, 4; Punjab, 4; Central Provinces, 2; and British Burma, 1. That is to say, it would give 23 members to the Gangetic and Brahmaputra districts of the Lower and North-Western Provinces of Bengal and only 17 members to all the rest of India.

Anxious as I have for many years been to see a statutory recognition of the principle of representation in the Indian Councils, I do not think the scheme thus hastily concocted would be a practicable one. It may be valuable as containing the germs of a future evolution of elective constituencies and electoral bodies in India. The Congress, with an eye to that future, may perhaps have done wisely in setting it forth in detail. The Congress has, at any rate, acted in a straightforward manner in so doing. But if its detailed scheme were immediately adopted two things would follow. First, the main area of India, with its wide diversity of races in very different stages of society, would be outvoted by the concentrated population in the Gangetic districts. Second, a Legislative Council constituted upon the principles now proposed by the Congress would be no longer *de facto*, whatever it might be called *de jure*, a Legislative Council of the Governor-General, but a Legislature consisting of a single Chamber. The time may possibly come when India will be ripe for a large and powerful Legislature of 80 members, in which the elected non-official members form one-half. But before that time comes the question of a second Chamber would have to be considered, and other safeguards would have to be provided in India, as they have been in Europe, against single Chamber legislation. The power of veto left to the Viceroy would cease to be a sufficient security against such a Legislature. The exercise of that power would subject the authority of the Viceroy to a direct strain which it is most desirable to avoid in India.

The proposals of the Congress are, without doubt, worthy of careful consideration by those who look far ahead to the future of India. But for immediate purposes it must be remembered that those proposals are a sudden and new departure from the position to which, at its four previous annual meetings, the Congress has steadily adhered. Nor ought we to conceal the fact that the present scheme is only one of three alternative schemes which the committee of the Congress had last December under consideration. It is known that a section of the Bengal delegates had their own scheme, that the Bombay delegates had a separate scheme of election based upon existing public bodies, and that the scheme actually adopted may be described as the Madras compromise between the two others. The Congress has, throughout its five years' existence, displayed a wise moderation. Its members are essentially reasonable men of practical experience and mature judgment. Such men cannot expect that proposals which are of only a few months' standing, which were the product of a compromise, and which would alter fundamentally the plan of Government in India, will be accepted without long and deliberate consideration by the British people and Parliament.

The safer solution is the earlier one proposed by the Congress of 1886—namely, representation by the machinery of existing public bodies. Such a system would give statutory recognition and a wider expansion to the existing practice. Let us see how it would practically act. First, with reference to the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Even assuming that the elected members amounted to 14 out of a Council of 30, there would only be one member to be elected by each of the seven provinces annually, or seven members for all India in each year. The Viceroy, instead of consulting the Provincial Governors, and asking them to select a Provincial representative to his Supreme Legislative Council, would refer the selection to the Provincial Legislative Councils themselves. The Provincial Legislative Councils would thus acquire the statutory right to select the Provincial members to the Governor-General's Legislative Council when called on to do so—that is to say, when a new number was required for the particular province in the Governor-General's Legislative Council. The more backward provinces, which have not yet been deemed ripe for a Local Legislative Council, are, in my humble judgment, not yet ripe for the powers now proposed. The provincial member selected need not necessarily be a member of the Provincial Legislative Council which selects him. The change which I here submit would mean a statutory transfer to the Provincial Legislative Councils of the privilege of selection which is now generally exercised, as a matter of practice, by the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors.

Further, the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors do, as a matter of practice, consult certain important public bodies, and quasi-representative institutions in filling up vacancies to their Legislative Councils. I submit that the time has come to give statutory recognition to this practice. Lord Northbrook's amendment, incorporated by Lord Cross into his Bill, might form the basis of such a statutory recognition. The Provincial Governors would be directed, by rules framed under the new Act, to report to the Governor-General in Council the local bodies which each Governor in his own province deems to be suitable bodies for selecting representatives. The list would be sanctioned after consideration by the Governor-General, and would be subject to alterations or additions from time to time made on the motion of the Provincial Governor.

The Provincial Governors would be directed to fill a certain number of the appointments to their Provincial Legislative Councils by representatives selected by these public bodies. Thus the local Chamber of Commerce would select a representative when a new commercial member was required. The Trades Association, in provinces, where a powerful body of this kind exists, would select its own representative, as is practically done at present in Calcutta. The Hindoo and Mahomedan members would be selected by the recognized Hindoo and Mahomedan Associations—not necessarily always by the same association if there were several such associations recognized in the same province by the rules to be framed under the Act. The chief municipalities, acting conjointly for several large areas of the province, might be intrusted with similar powers. The same principle of leaving to recognized public bodies the selection of Hindoo or Mahomedan members (as representatives of distinct interests or classes) would be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the Governor-General's Legislative Council. In that Council the number of members thus selected would probably not exceed three a year. But such recognized public bodies might, by a reference through the local Governor, be farther utilized to select members for the Governor-General's Legislative Council in provinces where no Provincial Legislative Council exists.

The question at once arises as to the powers of the Governor-General and of the Provincial Governors to refuse members thus selected for their respective Councils. I believe that the time has come when, in regard to the Provincial Legislative Councils, the absolute right might be given to certain public bodies to select a moderate proportion of the members of the Local Councils. This would be the natural development of the principle of local election already at work in the municipalities and district boards. The experiment of representation in India has, in the first place, been wisely made in regard to local bodies—the larger municipalities and district boards. I think it may now be safely extended to the Local Legislative Councils. But I do not think that it would be prudent to extend it, at one leap, to the Supreme Legislative Council while, therefore, I believe that the representatives thus selected by local bodies should become members of the Local Legislative Councils without requiring any further confirmation by the Local Governors I think that similar selections to the Supreme Legislative Council, whether made by the Local Legislative Council or by public bodies, should be made, subject to the acceptance of the selected representative, by the Governor-General. It would be practically impossible for any Governor-General, acting in the keen light of Indian public opinion and under a sense of heavy responsibility to her Majesty's Government and Parliament, improperly to reject any representative thus selected.

The foregoing brief statement will show how grave and how complicated are the questions arising out of any scheme of electoral representation in India. It indicates how far off the day still is when a cut-and-dried scheme of constituencies and electoral bodies, such as the one which was hastily launched by the last Indian Congress, can be accepted for that country. What is wanted at present is a cautious but substantial reform in certain definite directions. The Indian Congress has urged three proposals, with steadiness and unanimity, at each of its five annual meetings since it originally assembled in 1885. First, the right of interpellation in the Legislative Councils; second, the annual production of the Budget in the Viceroy's Legislative Council; third, a numerical expansion of the Legislative Councils by an increase of the non-official members. Lord Cross's Bill concedes, more or less completely, each of these requests, and the concession with regard to the numerical increase of members may possibly receive further extension as the Bill passes through the House of Commons.

There is one request, however, in regard to which the Congress has not exhibited the same steadiness—the request for electoral institutions. Each successive Congress has been perfectly steady and unanimous in desiring some system of representation in general terms, but the members have not adhered consistently to any single method of representation in detail. It cannot be reasonably supposed that Parliament and the English nation should swallow down the electoral plan suddenly put forth by the Congress last December in contravention of its previous more moderate scheme. That more moderate scheme commended itself to thoughtful and fair-minded men in this country, and I, for one, have always done my best to advocate it. I do not think that the more drastic scheme of popular constituencies unexpectedly produced by the Congress last December will commend itself for immediate acceptance to experienced and moderate men either in India or in this country. I know that some of the most authoritative supporters of the Indian National Congress, both in England and in India, are opposed to any such method of representation by suddenly manufactured constituencies, based upon mere numbers of the population.

The method of representation, whose outline I have sketched in the foregoing paragraphs is a modification of the earlier scheme of the Congress. It is in accordance with the spirit of previous Indian Councils Acts and of Lord Cross's present Bill. Its five main features may be thus recapitulated:—First, the deliberate declaration of a clear principle—namely, representation by means of selection by recognised public bodies as the principle which should regulate the present stage of political development in India. Second, the founding of that definite principle upon the present uncertain practice, thus giving statutory recognition and certainty to the present practice. Third, the selection by the Provincial Legislative Councils of provincial representatives for the Governor-General's Legislative Council—that is to say, the transfer to the Provincial Legislative Councils of a privilege now generally exercised by the Provincial Governors, and the development of the present practice into a statutory right. Fourth, the selection of a certain number of members for the Legislative Councils by recognized local bodies representative of well-defined classes and interests. Fifth, such selected representatives to become members of their respective Provincial Legislative Councils without requiring confirmation by the Provincial Governors; but in the case of the Supreme Legislative Council such selected representatives to require confirmation by the Governor-General.

We must remember that the Indian National Congress has obtained the assent of several Governors-General to three of the main points in its programme. Those three requests will be granted by Lord Cross's Bill. But the Bill will not put an end to the agitation in India unless it gives some clear answer in regard to the fourth request of the Congress—namely, for representation. Some definite principle must be laid down as the principle to which Parliament will for the present firmly adhere. That principle should, in my humble opinion, be the principle of representation by making over to the Provincial Legislative Councils the duty of selecting members for the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Certain public bodies, to be recognized by rules framed under the Act, might also be utilised in the way which I have indicated.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

ACTION AGAINST SIR G. ELLIOT, M.P.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, London, on Thursday—before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury—an action was commenced in which Miss Emmeline Mary Hair sued Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., for the Monmouth district, on the allegation that in May 1886, and thence continuously until 1889, he promised to marry her, but subsequently refused to do so, and on the faith of the promise she permitted him to seduce her whereby she was with child at the time the writ was issued. The defendant denied both the alleged promises and the seduction. Mr. Kemp, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Lionel Hart on behalf of the defendant. On the application of Sir C. Russell the witnesses on both sides were ordered out of Court.

Miss Hair, who is described by the home papers, an interesting-looking woman, who stated that she resided with her mother at 18, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, then entered the witness-box, bore out the opening statement of her counsel. Brown's Hotel, Piccadilly, was, she said, the first place at which Sir George Elliot was intimate with her. It was on May 17, 1886, that the defendant and herself attended a dinner at the house of Mr. Sutton Sharp. She was still ill, and after dinner the defendant called her aside, and said he was extremely sorry at her illness, and especially that he should be the cause of it, adding "All this can be forgotten and forgiven if I marry you." She finally accepted the offer of marriage. That same night he accompanied her to her home in Norfolk Street, and, on his making an absolute promise of marriage, intimacy took place. The defendant told her mother of their engagement, but stated that he did not want it to be made known to outsiders, as he anticipated great opposition on the part of his daughters. Intercourse occurred between them during her stay at Halliford, and while there Sir George suggested that she should go to Whitby, as he thought the air would agree with her. Accordingly she and her mother visited Whitby, where Sir George frequently came to her and talked about their marriage. They stayed at the Royal Hotel as the guests of Sir George Elliot, who sent £50 to her mother to pay the hotel expenses. On one occasion she remonstrated with him about the untidiness of his dress, and he replied, "All that will be altered when we are married. You will look after that." (Laughter.) She subsequently suffered from low fever, and was ordered by Dr. Quain to Algers, returning to England in March 1887. Two or three days after her return the defendant came to see her and intimacy took place. The marriage was again spoken of, but again deferred, owing to the opposition of his family. Her birthday was on August 3, and a day or two afterwards the defendant sent her a cheque of £50 to enable her to buy what she liked for her birthday. A note accompanied the cheque, containing the words "To Emmeline, with love—G. E." But she had unfortunately lost the note. On another occasion in December, Sir George promised to meet her at the house of Mrs. Abbot, a lady who was interested in the employment of women in art decoration. When she came the defendant was about to leave, and she consented to dine at his house with her mother and Mrs. Abbot that night, he putting off an engagement he had made with Mr. Parkinson. After dinner, whilst drinking some choice Chartreuse, Sir George said to her—"I cannot understand why you should want to bother yourself about business, when later on we shall be married." She saw the defendant frequently during 1888, as often as before, and in the same way as before, the intercourse continuing throughout. In March 1879, he dined at her house in Norfolk Street. When the guests had gone Sir George asked her to go down to the study, as he wished to talk to her. She went, and she said she thought the delay in their marriage was great, and she was reluctant to continue to accede to his wishes. Thereupon he solemnly promised that the marriage should take place in the following May. Intercourse followed; in April she went to his house and told him she believed the renewed intercourse had had the same serious result as in 1886; and implored him to marry her without further delay. He turned upon her, and absolutely laughed her to scorn. He said—"I have never written you any letters. I guarded against that, and you have no proof." She said she was dumfoundered at his answer, after his promise, and on no consideration would she allow anything to take place that was not strictly proper. She then went to her solicitor. She had written him 200 letters altogether. The defendant had spoken to her about his means.

Sir C. Russell.—There will be no question about that.

The Judge.—He is good for any amount, I should think.

Sir C. Russell.—A good mark for a lady like the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell.—The plaintiff said she was thirty-seven years of age, and had seen a good deal of the world. Her father went to New York in 1863 and was killed there by accident. Her mother had a comfortable income received from her sons-in-law. She had means herself acquired by singing on the stage from 1873 until 1884. She had had no romantic incidents in her life. She used to keep diaries, but destroyed all except two, six weeks before bringing this action. Luckily or unluckily two escaped. The diary for 1888 had unfortunately been destroyed. The reason they were got rid of was that they occupied too much room in travelling. She was in Paris about the time of the decoration scandals, but was not aware that her house was searched in connection with those scandals. She did not leave suddenly. She did not pay anything for the Austrian coal concession. She got it from an Austrian Count, but rendered no service for it. She was to receive £2,000 of the profits if she succeeded in working it. She was not altogether new to concessions, and by one she realised £7,000. She also got a patent for the consumption of smoke from a man, named Howardson. That was in 1884, and she did not remember the particulars. She did not accept any theatrical engagement after 1879. She gave the smoke patent to the Austrian Count referred to. In St. Petersburg she obtained a concession for the consumption of the rags in the Russian navy. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Russell.—Look at this paper which I hand you. Do you know the gentlemen whose name is written there?

Plaintiff.—I do.

Q.—Have you received large sums of money from him? A.—No.

Q.—That you swear? A.—Yes. I have played poker with him at the same table with Sir G. Elliot. I had never threatened to write to his wife.

Q.—Does that name appear in your diary, and have you deliberately altered it since beginning this action? A.—No.

Q.—That you swear? A.—That I swear. There has been an alteration apparently, but I do not know who can have made it. The gentleman whose name appears in the diary is also a Member of Parliament, and a man of reputed wealth.

Q.—What were your relations with Mr. Sutton Sharp? A.—I knew him as a friend, and also I knew his wife.

Q.—Have you written to that gentleman threatening to write to his wife? A.—I have not. Q.—Have you ever made any threat? A.—Never.

Plaintiff continued to say that in her diary there was an entry of "S. Lunch." That meant that she lunched with Mr Sutton Sharp. His wife was not present. She saw Sir G. Elliot twice before he became intimate with her at Brown's Hotel. She swore that on both those occasions he was not accompanied by Mr. Boyd, his engineer. On that occasion they dined together at the hotel about eight o'clock. Sir George was full of admiration of her all throughout the dinner, and also full of supplication, and she yielded because of his intellectual gifts. (Laughter.) No promise of marriage was then made. That was the first time she was intimate with any body. She believed Sir George was now about 75 years of age. A woman could be charmed quite as much by intellect as by personal beauty. (Laughter.)

The Court then adjourned.

The witness next day continued: She had no improper personal relations whatever with the gentleman whose name was on the paper. It was said that Sir George lent her £700, but that was not so, for in consideration of the money she releaseda larger portion of the concession of the coal mine. The gentleman whose name was on the paper lent her money for her business. She wrote a letter, in which she referred to his personal relations with her, which he would not wish known. That simply meant his relations with her in her business, which he did not wish known.

If that threat did not mean blackmail, what did it mean?—It did not mean blackmail. The gentleman was under the impression that if it were known the money he had placed in the business it might be misconstrued.

Sir Charles Russell read a letter of the plaintiff, in which she spoke of money being advanced through Mr. Lidstone, and said that their relations were of a strickly business character, adding, "And we feel rather vexed that any other construction than that should be placed upon it by you." It was further said "You will remember I treated you very generously in the matter of the letters, receiving nothing for myself, but on the contrary giving you the firm's signature for the money you advanced. Neither have I any wish to annoy you." Mr. Lidstone was a man of business and was engaged in companies. She never told him to say that if her terms were not agreed to she would send the gentleman's letters to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. What happened was a pure business transaction.

Why should you have one penny for giving up a gentleman's letters?—I did not receive anything.

Mr. Justice Denman.—That was matter for observation.

Witness: Her mother had a small income of her own. Mr. Draper, her uncle, who was in court, educated her and brought her up. When she arrived in London from the Continent she did not report her arrival to him; she had had a serious quarrel with him. She had nothing to do with the decoration scandal in Paris, and she was never taken up in consequence. She did not know what became of General D'Enlan in consequence of the decoration scandal. She only saw him in reference to the coal concession, and he introduced her to the French Minister when she was about to come out at the French Opera. She knew Mr. Evans, and had consulted him in reference to her matters. She knew he came from Newport, but she did not know that he was a political opponent of Sir George. He had not advanced her money in connection with her business.

I am suggesting that you blackmailed people right and left.

The witness: And that imputation I deny. She continued: The people from whom she got money for the business were not acquaintances of long standing. The plan was to turn the business into a company and to pay the creditors with debentures.

Who advised you to turn it into a company. We always intended to do so some day. Sir George's advance of £700 went into the business. His advance was in January, 1888. She has from May, 1886, Sir George Elliot's promise to marry her.

You wished to go into business with Mrs. Avant while daily expecting to become the wife of a rich man?—Not daily.

Well, then, monthly or half-yearly (laughter).

It did not strike her as strange, knowing the gentleman, that he should take security, under the circumstances, for this advance. On the 6th January, 1888, she wrote to Sir George, saying:—"Mrs. Avant came to see me this evening and told me all about her interview with Mr. Griffiths," and added, "I can hardly tell you how grateful I am to you, and how anxious I am to embark in this business." She addressed the defendant in that letter as "Dear Sir George," and signed herself "Yours sincerely." At that time she regarded herself as his affianced wife.

Mr. Kemp, Q.C., then re-examined Miss Hairs who denied that she had ever had intimacy with a man before meeting Sir George Elliot. In refereuce to her relations with "the gentleman" whose name was handed up on a card, the plaintiff said she knew him as she knew many others. She had met him in society, and he had been a few times at her house. He was interested in

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Kew thermograph, by which a continuous photographic record of the indications of the wet and dry bulb thermometers are obtained on one sheet of sensitive paper consists essentially of a cylinder revolving once in 24 hours, and covered with the paper. The light from a lamp, after being condensed and reflected from a mirror, passes through a small air gap or bubble in the mercurial column of the thermometer, and is then focussed by a lens on the sensitive surface which is constantly revolving. It there traces a wavy line which registers the temperature. There are two set of lamps and lenses, one for the wet bulb and the other for the dry bulb thermometer, and they are so arranged that the trace from the wet bulb is below that from the dry bulb on the paper.

Electricity is destined to play an important part in the wars of the future. The French in particular are alive to its capabilities in this respect. Toulon is at present the theatre of various experiments to test its value in naval warfare. Not long ago the firing of heavy ordnance by night was successfully carried out by means of powerful electric arc lights directed on the targets by projectors mounted on the revolving platform of the gun. The targets were two miles away, and it is said that the firing was as accurate as by daylight. The rival submarine boats, Gymnote and Goubet, are also to be tried in Toulon harbour in presence of President Carnot. The Goubet is propelled by electricity, and can sink or rise vertically, while it can be steered with the promptitude of a living creature. These vessels will act as submarine scouts, and be useful in destroying the wires of mines and torpedoes.

The new explosive of Mr. H. S. Maxim is prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in acetone or ethylic acetate, and nitro-glycerine or nitro-gelatine added, with a certain quantity of castor oil, which increases its toughness. The product is formed into threads or strips by forcing it through small holes in a die.

Professor Lucien J. Blake, of the State University of Kansas, U. S., has published an ingenious and sensitive method of detecting the infiltration of noxious matter into wells from cesspools or other sources. A solution of carbonate or chloride of lithium, in the proportion of an ounce of the salt to a quart of water, is poured into the suspected source of pollution in the vicinity of the well, and after a week or so the water of the well is examined by the spectroscope. The sensitiveness of the test may be increased by boiling down the water, say from a quart to half an ounce. A platinum wire is then dipped into it, and held in the flame of a Bunsen burner. Looked at through the spectroscope the flame will show the characteristic lithium colour, a bright red band towards the red end of the spectrum. It cannot be mistaken, even if the solution holds less than one part in a million. Professor Blake has tried his method with success on nine wells in the city of Lawrence, and thereby discovered sources of pollution until then unsuspected by the consumers of the water.

The odograph of Mr. E. J. Marey, of the Institute of France, is a simple machine for drawing a trace or curve on a travelling band of paper, which is a register of the speed with which a person walks or a vehicle moves. The recording mechanism consists of a cylinder covered with ruled paper and revolving by clockwork. On this a stylus actuated by a wheel which traverses the ground, marks the trace, and the stylus moves at a rate proportional to the wheel, while the paper moves past it at right angles with a velocity proportional to the time; the slope of the trace is a record of the speed. The odograph can be used to measure the speed of soldiers on the march, velocipedes, or railway trains, if adapted to the special purpose.

It is stated that a company has been formed in America to introduce automatic phonographs. They will be fixed at different points on the public streets, like the put-a-penny machines, and will address their patrons when the penny moves them.

Athens is being lighted by electricity, and the Athenians have sufficient to their artistic instincts left to interdict the erection of aerial wires.

The skull of Charlotte Corday has been measured by Dr. Topinard, editor of *L'Anthropologie*, who reports that it closely agrees with the typical form of skull which Broca, the great French anthropologist, showed to be the characteristic of the Parisian female. It deviates from the latter only by a certain flatness of the frontal region, and some traces of jugular apophysis.

Valuable coal seams have been discovered at Boolwa, in Victoria, and the borings are being continued. Seams 3ft. and 4ft. thick have already been struck. At home fresh fields have been struck at Coldbeck, near Keswick.

The height to which a surge will dash is, of course, dependent on many things; but at the Tallamock Lighthouse, Oregon, U. S., the roof of the keepers' house was recently broken by a block of basalt, weighing 62lb., which was cast up by the water. The roof is 110ft. above the sea level, and water also came down the chimney of the boiler-house in torrents, although its elevation is 130 feet above sea level. The spray entered the cowl of the chimney over the lantern of the tower, which is 150 feet above the sea.

The Telephone Company of Stockholm not only allows its subscribers to speak by wire, but receives telegrams for them. Thus they will receive a telegram from the post-office and communicate it to the subscriber it is intended for, if he should live outside the range of the post-office messengers. They will also receive a telegraphic message from a subscriber and send it to the telegraph office for him, free of charge. In such a case, however, a deposit has to be made as a guarantee for the telegraph expenses incurred by the company.

In the new diving dress of Mr. Alfred E. Stone, of Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria-street, the neck of the waterproof body suit is made of indiarubber, which stretches to allow the diver to get in, and then contracts above his shoulders, where a fillet or flange on its edge fits into a corresponding groove on the neck of the metal tippet or breastplate. The metal helmet screws into the neck of the tippet, and clamps the fillet down, making a watertight joint.

A new process of making salt from brine has been devised by Dr. Sigismund Pick, of Szczakowa, Austria, and introduced into a Staffordshire salt works by Mr. Perry F. Nursey, C. E. It is based on the principle that water boils at a lower temperature when the pressure of the air is diminished, the principle, in short, of the boiling point thermometer. The steam rising from the foist boiler or salt-pan is made to condense in a second boiler, and thereby reduce the pressure in it, so that the brine boils at a lower temperature. This process is continued in a third boiler, from which the steam generated in boiling is exhausted by a vacuum pump, and condensed by cold water. The cost of the new process is estimated at about one-third or one quarter the cost of the old.

Dr. Julius Nelson, of New York, has examined 4,000 of his dreams, and finds that evening and nocturnal dreams are connected with events of the day; but the latter have more of the terrifying elements. The pleasantest and most remarkable dreams are those of the morning, after the rest of the brain. Fancy is then at her best, and gives the clearest visions. In this connection it will be remembered that many famous men have thought over their imaginative problems in the early morning. The vividness of Dr. Nelson's dreams is subject to regular fluctuations of 28 days, and varies with the seasons. They are most vivid in December and dullest in March and April. A popular superstition attaches most importance to dreams in the 12 nights from Christmas to January 6, and Dr. Nelson thinks his experience may explain it.

Professor C. Michie Smith, of 73, George-Street' Edinburgh, is not satisfied with Professor Schenke's explanation of the "green ray." If it were due to refraction, it would last but an instant, and the colour would, he points out, be more blue than green, whereas he has observed it for several seconds, and describes the tint as a bright pea green, similiar to that of the green sun witnessed in Southern India in September, 1887. Mr. Smith has shown that to produce this green it is only needful to have the absorption produced by a great thickness of vapour, and a certain amount of dust. Last July, when Mr. Smith was off the coast of Vancouver, British Columbia, he saw the golden red disc of the setting sun change to yellow and finally pea-green at the part still above the horizon. The spectrum was similar to that of the green sun of India. The air at the time was very moist, and a land breeze supplied smoke from the burning forests inland.

Professor Smith is an accurate observer, and an authority on these matters, so it may be that he is right. But it is also possible that the two phenomena are not the same, and that the green flash is due to refraction, while the green tint of the disc is due to absorption.

NOTICES.

LONDON PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS OF RECENT BOOKS.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE APRIL, 1680—2s. 6d. *contains* :—Scottish Home Rule, A. D. 1920.—A Surrey River.—Sons and Daughters.—Cricket *v.* Golf. By Horace Hutchinson.—Animals, Painted and Sculptured. By Frank E. Beddard—Camping in the Canadas, Tenerife. By A. Silva White.—The Transvaal and its Gold-Fields.—Exchange with India. By J. S. Wood.—The Session before Easter.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. Wood. See 'Blackwood's Magazine' for March and April, 1890.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT. FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' *No. VII. Contains* :—Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc.—Summer Sport in Nova Zembla. By Herbert Swire, R. N.—A Ride to Magnesia.—Aland—The Baltic in 1854. By the late Colonel Charles Hamley, R. M. Price 1s.

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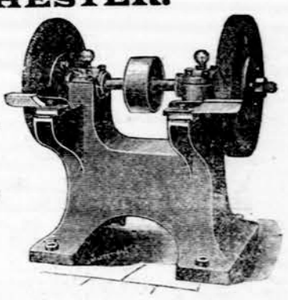

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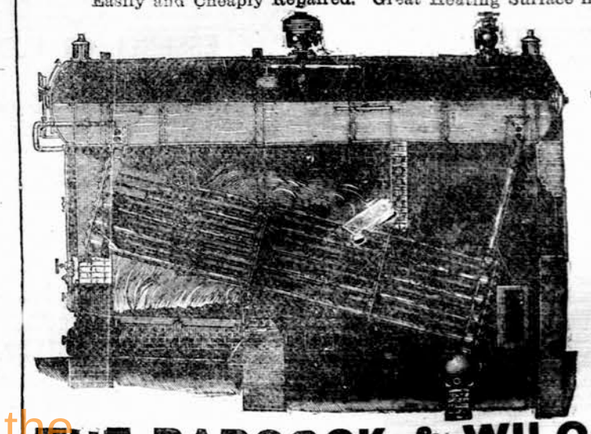

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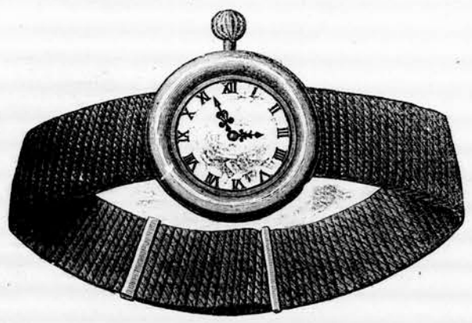

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